DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
1971 – 1973

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THE BASES OF OUR POLICY

ABSTRACTS OF THE STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE OCCASION OF THE 1st ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION

We celebrate today the first anniversary of our second Revolution. Last July First we celebrated the tenth anniversary of our independence. Accustomed to insurrection and national revolution, many States, organisations and individuals ask themselves why this second revolution? What is the substantial difference? Africa has often experienced revolutions of this nature.

For us, it is enough that the people have understood the basic motive of our Revolution. It is enough for us that the results of this year are the evidence, and it is not possible to describe these results in a phrase.

The social works achieved by our people under the established self-help system are remarkable. The whole city changed its face. Our people decided that dilapidate houses, ghettoes and the like have no place among us. Our people are coming to realise that in order to change a situation, it is not the financial resources that count as much as the determination of men and their ability.

Education is achieving a success that was inconceivable until recently. Despite the limits of a multi-lingual and unsuitabl educational system, our teachers, animated by the Revolutionary spirit, are preparing an adequate programme for the coming year.

It is our intention to revise and overhaul our schools and the system of bringing up our students to send them to foreign academies. This must be brought to an end. We want our students to learn our own environment, the resources the country has or lacks. We want hardworkers and true innovators.

Even mass literacy is not an end in itself. It has the specific function of enhancing the awareness of the masses to their own condition and their commitment to the responsibilities of social coexistence and the methods of production. The selfhelp schemes are now a part of our education, especially in their role of developing the community conscience.

Our present budget does not allow health assistance to be as ample as it should be. The increasing number of hospitals and dispensaries built or under way, the integrated policy of medicine, the presence of our regional doctors, and the creation of professional schools for nurses would enable us to meet the growing needs of our people.

In security and justice new criteria and principles have been adopted. From the confusion, incoherence, injustice and never-ending tribal conflicts, we have moved to the restoration of State sovereignty based on the right and duty that guarantees the security of the citizens and the firm application of the laws. This has had an immediate and remarkable decrease of common delinquency and a decrease of disturbance among the nomad population, and a greater sense of responsibility in the urban centres.

In many countries the inclusion of the Armed Forces in the exercise of power was not crowned with the desired success. But we want to make some key concepts clear. Our soldiers are not the products of a privileged category. They are the sons of farmers, nomads, small craftsmen, workers and they draw the smallest salaries in the Republic. And if they took over a year ago in the name of the people the difficult responsibility of depriving authority from a clique that claimed a self-styled parliamentary democracy, it was because they felt themselves an integral part of the people, the nation which had become the victim of flagrant plunder.

After a decade of waiting and hopes for the improvements they expected, their faith was betrayed by what one African leader called «the clique sovereignty». They acted to gain control of their own destiny. That act now fulfils the aspirations of the people. And we want to be able to meet those aspirations in a worthy fashion.

In fact the structure of our society and the present framework of our economy contain the only possible alternative for a rapid economic and social rise. In Somalia there are no classes in the Marxist sense, rather we are nomads, farmers, small employees and soldiers.

In our Revolution we believe we have broken the sophisticated chain of a consumer economy based on imports, and we are free to decide our destiny.

All the means of production will be controlled by the State. This move was set in motion by the nationalisation act of last March. The purpose of this is obvious. We are convinced that if the economy and the means of production are in the hands of a particular group or promotional organisation, it will be impossible to distribute the national income equally.

In order to powerfully utilise our means of production, ministerial and technical committees are already working on a three-year plan for the economy. The stress in this programme will be on two traditional Somali sectors: agriculture and livestock. Any attempt to go for industrialisation will be doomed to failure until these two sectors have been transformed.

Our agricultural methods of production are not entirely adequate for our programmes. Only a small proportion of the cultivable land available is presently under cultivation. On livestock development, the shortage of water is our main problem, and in the move to solve this position, hundreds of «wars» were dug under self-help schemes.

The first stage of our general strategy is to carry out fundamental projects. These are the Fenole Dam in Juba, the salt works of Hafun in Majirtinia, the Mogadishu-Bossaso-Burao road. In accordance with our principles and philosophy, these require careful examination to avoid pitfalls and hasty action.

We maintain that Socialism is a more humane and comprehensible ideology for human needs since it is the only philosophical system that can give dignity to their values, and equality of rights and opportunities for prosperity and happiness.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SRC, JAALLE MAJ. GEN. MOHAMED SIAD BARRE

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«UNITY, COOPERATION AND THE READINESS TO WORK HARD ARE OUR PATHS TO SUCCESS».

November 21, 1969.

«THE MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE OF THE REVOLUTION IS THE ERADICATION OF HUNGER, DISEASE AND IGNORANCE».

January 16, 1970.

«WE HOPE TO CREATE A PROGRESSIVE, SOCIALIST AND SELF-RELIANT STATE THROUGH SACRIFICE, SHEER HARD WORK, SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND DEDICATION. AND SINCE SOCIALISM UPHOLDS THE DIGNITY OF MAN AND SAFEGUARDS THE INTEREST OF THE MASSES, WE HAVE NO CHOICE BUT TO EMBRACE IT AS OUR IDEOLOGY».

March 16, 1971.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. Sh. in the text refers to Somali Shilling.

2. Figures in some tables have been rounded off to the nearest final digit. Hence there may be some discrepancy between a total as shown and the sum of its components.

3. The following symbols have been used throughout:

   n. a. = not available
   — = nil
   ... = negligible.

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INTRODUCTION

The Revolution of 21st October 1969 represents a watershed in the history of Somalia. The political transformation which was made on that day cut the country adrift from a traditionalist government built on the remnants of colonialism, which exhibited all the signs of a socio-politically reactionary regime wilthout any firm commitment for the economic development of the country except for the narrow interests of a dominant group who monopolised political and economic power. The Revolution therefore sought to lay the foundation of a new society based on the three principles of self-reliance, self-help and social justice, leading to a socialist society.

While efforts were made during the pre-revolutionary decade since independence of the country from colonial rule to hasten economic development through the Five Year Plan: 1963-1967 and the Short-term Development Programme: 1968-1970, these were bound to fail. The socio-politico-administrative constraints built into a society based on preference, inequity and exclusive power centres are always anti-developmental in the broadest sense of the term and therefore the political leadership exists under a contradiction that while it has to give lip-service to democratic practices and procedures, it is incapable of looking beyond the narrow interest of power groups, kinship and self-interest. Economic development under the circumstances occurs without reference to the interest of the nation as a whole; people are excluded both from the decisions on programmes and their implementation. Programmes therefore lose popular sanction and vitality and remain «paper programmes» divorced from reality, lacking dynamism, equity and therefore social content. The tremendous potential of the people to help in the economic transformation of the country was therefore wasted through lack of initiative, enthusiasm and coordination on the part of the government; the economy continued to move in a traditional fashion; people paid taxes and obeyed directives on law and order.

Having therefore declared the intention of establishing a socialist society in Somalia, the Revolutionary Government set the task of establishing new trends in economic organisation and function. The significantly major ones among these which have reinforced the capacity of the country for planned economic development are the following:

i) Determined effort to rationalise government finances by increasing revenues and by reducing government expenditure;

ii) Tightening up government administration in order to assure smooth implementation of development projects;

iii) Mobilising self-help potential of the people by government participation in development projects based on self-help;

iv) Transforming the productive potential of the unemployed into economically useful activities;

v) Broadening the base of the socialised sector of the economy in the fields of agriculture, industry and banking in order to enable the public sector to dominate the commanding heights of the economy;

vi) Initiating processes to correct lacunae in legal requirements essential for supporting economic development.

The fiscal policy of the government on the revenue side was highlighted in enhanced collection of the various taxes and levys, a trend which was initiated immediately after the October Revolution. Secondly, a Development Levy was made in the salaries of employees of Autonomous Agencies and enterprises in the public sector and those in the private sector. Thirdly, duties on some non-essential commodities such as cigarettes, Kat and alcoholic liquor were increased.

The Development Levy was matched by a reduction in salaries of government employees, and this led to an immediate reduction in government expenditure. A short moratorium on new employment was also established. This had two effects. In the first place it avoided additional expenditure and secondly allowed the government to examine the structure of administration in order to streamline it for greater efficiency. The increase in revenue and reduction in expenditure had the effect of reducing the chronic budgetary gap which has been a feature of Somalia's finance before the Revolution.

The short-fall in achievements during the First Five Year Plan and during most of the period of the Short-Term Development Programme has largely been due to elements of inefficiency in government administration. The need for revitalising the administrative machinery has therefore been recognised by the Revolutionary Government and appropriate measures to achieve this were initiated. These had the effect of speeding up implementation of development projects both within and outside the Short-Term Development Programme during 1970. This effort was reinforced by the initiative of the government in mobilising the self-help potential of the people all over the country and through the establishment of a Crash Programme in agriculture and public works which sought to utilise the productive potential of the unemployed manpower in the country.

The economic and social justifications of the Crash Programme were based on:

a) Need for self-sufficiency in food grains through import substitution;

b) Availability of uncultivated arable land;

c) Unemployed persons whose productive capacity can be utilised for increasing current production and capital formation in the economy; and

d) Urge for self-help encountered among the people which can be channelled to productive purpose with assistance of government in providing finances and services.

Seven areas were chosen for the agricultural crash programme. These are Afgoi, Genale, Jowhar, Belet Uen, Gelib, and Tug-Wajaleh. Workers were recruited through the Volunteer Corps for Development. By the end of 1970 a total of 3,000 hectares were cultivated, 2,500 persons were employed, 17 k.m. of canals dug and 1,630 sq.m. of housing accomodation constructed.

The Crash Programme of Public Works has been directed mainly to road improvement. The achievements have been substantial and include the levelling and widening of the Burao-Garoe road, improvement of the Gudat Gumburi-Erigavo section of the Burao-Erigavo road, construction of a new Bosaso-Candala road, improvement of the Garoe-Bosaso and the Garoe-Galcaio roads.

The stimulus given by the government initiative to self-help work has had a great impact all over the country Members of communities, especially in urban areas have come forward in large numbers to do voluntary work in building schools, dispensaries, streets, pavements and other common facilities. While no central register of these activities is maintained, it is known that capital formation in infrastructure facilities by this method has been very substantial. Additionally, for the first time people have discovered the potentialities of group action for economic development at the community level. In this process government administration has become more responsible and aware of the needs of the people and has begun building links into the countryside through regional and district administration.

It is difficult to isolate at this juncture the achievements of the new administration in development activities from what would have taken place otherwise. This task, will have to await a fuller study of the progress of implementation of development projects during the Short-Term Development Programme period. It may, however, be noted that there has been a substantial quickening of activities during 1970 compared to previous years. A large part of this has been the result of institutional and organisational changes in government administration consequent on the Revolution. Significant among these has been the reorganisation of government sponsored autonomous agencies as well as the nationalisation of bodies which are of fundamental economic significance to the nation.

The Agricultural Development Agency, the National Pool of Motor Vehicles and Tractors and the National Grain Marketing Organisation have been merged into one body to form the Agricultural Development Corporation. Government have also taken over the operations of banana marketing from the SACA and the SAG, the two main organisations representing banana growers and have vested it with a new body, the National Banana

Board, which will undertake, inter alia, the consolidation of existing markets and further explore the possibility of expansion of new marekts. The creation of the Banana Board also will facilitate the rationalisation of the banana industry in the country enabling it to become internationally competitive.

Government also nationalised the sugar plantation and factory at Jowhar by taking over the interests of private capital in the industry, thereby creating the base required for social control of this important consumer-goods industry. The petroleum distribution system in the country which has been part of the international petroleum marketing organisations has also been nationalised, along with the Mogadishu Electricity Company.

The most important action taken by the government during the year under review was the nationalisation of the commercial banking system. The new measure released the monetary system from the ultra conservative restraints in monetary policy in relation to economic development problems of the country. All branches of the four foreign banks operating in the country, together with a number of private companies were nationalised in May 1970. The nationalisation measures were undertaken in order to encourage savings, expand the demand for locally produced goods, and improve the adverse balance of trade. The Somali National Bank was given the task of administering the various nationalised banks and of devising ways and means of integrating them into a banking system appropriate to the country's requirements. Since nationalisation, the national foreign exchange reserves increased substantially. Previously the commercial banks had been able to engage in foreign transactions and to hold balances abroad. Upon nationalisation, the Somali National Bank took over all such transactions under its control and all assets held by the private banks abroad were transferred to it. By the end of August 1970, the national foreign exchange reserves were nearly 40% higher than at the same time in 1969 and at their highest level in recent years. It is too early yet to evaluate fully the effects of nationlisation but the first signs have vindicated the presumptions on which the decision for nationalisation was based.

The Development Programme: 1971-73 which is presented in this document, represents the efforts of the Revolutionary Government to reflect the Somali people's aspirations for a just and forward looking society based on the principles of socialism. It embodies projects, programmes and strategies which contribute to the achievement of the long-term objectives enunciated in this document. Firstly it strengthens the capacity of the traditional livestock and agricultural sectors to move forward to modernisation. Secondly the investment in basic infrastructure like water resources, roads and other means of communication reinforces the various commodity producing sectors to link with each other for maximum productivity. Thirdly projects and policy measures are suggested in the Programme to strengthen the industrial base in the country by reorganising the existing industries in the public sector and by starting new ones. The Programme has also laid stress on the role of the private sector in the country, specifically in industrial development by assigning to it important tasks under the overall policy guidance of government in socially desirable production activities. The Programme also seeks to make the maximum effort consistent with available resources in improving education and health standards of the people of the country.

It should be noted that eventhough compared to earlier development programmes, this Programme has reduced Somalia's dependence on external assistance this component of total resources remains large. While in a measure this reflects the goodwill which Somalia shares in the international comity of nations, in the last analysis aid has to be viewed as a means of tiding over temporary constraints; in the long-run the economy has to be built on the foundations of self-sustaining growth where trade and aid will be exchanged among nations without narrow considerations of national self-aggrandisement, leading towards an international order based on mutual respect and goodwill.

The Programme belongs to the nation. The potential for work through self-help demonstrated all over the country after the October Revolution is a guarantee that the Programme will succeed. Its success will be the first steps towards the everwidening panorama of total development which the Revolutionary Government accepts as its mandate from the Somali people; the building of a socialist society in this country.

CHAPTER I.

LONG TERM OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOMALIA

OBJECTIVES

The basic objectives of economic and social development in Somalia are: to raise the standard of living of the pepole in the country to the highest level, to provide opportunities for gainful employment to all its working people, to eradicate all forms of exploitation and create a society based on principles of social justice and individual freedom. Another impartant objective of Somalia is to contribute towards world peace and prosperity and particularly to strive for the economic and political independence of the peoples of the third world and Africa in particular.

Convinced that these goals and aspirations can be more fully and rapidly attained through socialism, the people of Somalia have chosen to adopt a socialist pattern of economic and social development — a choice that essentially does not conflict with the basic beliefs, values and traditions of the Somali people. On the contrary in many respects the ideals or aims of a socialist society already have a place in our traditional way of life: Principles of justice, equality, individual freedom and mutual co-operation « one for all and all for one » are ingrained in the minds of our people and determine the relationships between individuals and groups in the daily lives of our traditional people.

In the sphere of economic development, it is recognised that it will not be possible to establish overnight a socialist structure for the economy as a whole, and it is therefore, necessary for some time to come for the Somali economy to remain a mixed one where both the public and private sectors should exist side by side, making their full and legitimate contribution.

Whatever form of social and political organization is adopted, the objectives outlined above cannot be achieved unless the economic potential of the country is realized. Both the human and natural resources available should be fully developed. This is not an easy task; a great deal of hard work and sacrifice on the part of the people as a whole is called for. Proper institutional organization and detailed planning for all sectors of the economy coupled with the determination and will-power to put them into effective operation are needed.

Furthermore, with a view to avoid misalloction of resources and wastage of efforts, it is essential that any plans and policies adopted should be carried out within the frame-work of a long-term strategy for economic and social development of the country.

STRATEGY:

For the achievement of the goals of development policy in Somalia outlined above, the following long term strategy for economic development will be adopted:

1. Diversion of increasing resources to the needs of development.

Progress of an economy does not come about by itself. Essentially it is dependent upon investment in machinery and equipment, infrastructure such as roads and ports, training in new skills, research, irrigation schemes, and a host of other factors that are either conducive to development or have a direct bearing on production. All these need resources. Therefore, the speed with which economic development can be effected depends on the proportion of national resources devoted to this purpose as opposed to consumption or other non-productive services. In this regard, as part of its overall strategy of development, Somalia will, in future, divert more of its resources to meet its development needs. This will be achieved through the establishment of appropriate institutions and the adoption of suitable policies to raise the level of savings and, at the same time, canalise it towards the proper forms of investment; luxury living will be discouraged through taxation and other suitable forms of control while every encouragement and incentive will be given to productive investment. In the public sector increasing amounts of Government revenue and earnings of public enterpries shall be destined to development activities and all non-essential expenditure will be curtailed. Furthermore, enlightening the masses to the realities and needs of national development through political orientation and proper national guidance will be given very serious attention.

2. Sectoral Priorities.

Whatever the degree of mobilisation, the total resources available for development in any country are limited in relation to its needs. In Somalia where income levels are low and economic development is at a very early stage, the problem of scarcity of resources is an acute one, so much so that until now practically all development programmes have been financed from foreign sources and even the recurrent budget of the Government had to be supplemented by foreign aid. This being the situation, it is necessary not only to mobilize as much resources as possible for development but also to work out a clear set of priorities with a view to make the best possible use of the available resources.

In this general statement of strategy it thus becomes essential to indicate broad areas of highest priority. The Somali Democratic Republic during the present plan and subsequent ones, will accord top priority to those sectors of the economy where there are:

a) immediate prospects for substantial returns;
b) opportunities for increased employment;
c) large sections of the people dependent on for their livelihood;
d) prospects of a general and beneficial impact on the economy as a whole.

On the basis of the above mentioned criteria, priority will be given to the following sectors: livestock, agriculture, fisheries, water resources, agro. industries, mineral exploration, training and research as well as basic infrastructure.

Priorities within each of these sectors will be elaborated under the relevant chapter in this plan document.

3. Direct participation of the State.

In pursuit of our socialist aims and due to the urgent need for us to push ahead with the economic development of the country by any means, the State will participate directly and on a much wider scale in the productive sectors of the economy. In a socialist society, the State should not only take into public ownership essential services and control the commanding heights of the economy but should go much further and expand its activities into all sectors with a view to organize the production on a wide scale for the benefit of the community. Also purely on economic grounds, in a country like Somalia where financial and entrepreneurial limitations are decisive in the private sector, there is a clear and compelling need for the State to spear-head development through direct engagement in economic activity. The Somali Government will, therefore, not only exercise supervisory control over important industries or key economic units but will expand its direct activities through the establishment of state farms, state industrial enterprises and state trading organisations.

4. Private Enterprise.

While our ulimate aim is to build a completely socialist structure of economy, the realities of the present situation, and limitations to our institutional and organizational set up make the continued existence of a mixed economy, as a transitional stage, inevitable. Moreover, in view of our need to wage total war on poverty in all fronts, we must seek to release the energy of our people whether in the public or private sector to achieve economic progress.

Within the conditions of policy laid down by the Government, any contribution that can be made by foreign private enterprise, in the form of capital or expertise should be benefitted from. Thus being fully conscious of its needs outlined above, the Somali Democratic Republic will encourage private enterprise, foreign or local, and will give it every facility as long, of course, as its activities are consistent with the public interest and conducive to national development. Except in certain fields which are considered to be of key character, private enterprise is permitted to engage in any economic activity. Where desirable the Government will establish joint-ventures with private enterprise — local or foreign.

5. Establishment of co-operatives.

For political and social reasons, as a socialist country and in the interest of greater economic efficiency, Somalia in her new strategy of development will assign a very important role to the formation of co-operatives. Specially there are certain areas in which co-operative organizations are urgently needed such as: handicrafts and agriculture. Unless small farmers and craftsmen are organised into co-operatives it will not be possible to extend to them any effective assistance through Government agencies and public institutions such as banks. If these areas which engage large sections of the population are to avail themselves of the benefits of modern organization in production and marketing as well as institutional credit, fertilizers, improved seed, modern techniques of farming, it is essential that they should be organized into co-operatives.

6. Self-help Schemes.

Perhaps a most important single feature in Somalia since the October Revolution has been the tremendous self-help activity that has been going on all over the country. Through voluntary labour and material contributions people have been carrying out self-help projects ranging from cleaning of village streets to the construction of roads, wells, canals, hospitals and schools throughout the country. This demonstration is important in two ways: First, such spirit of wide spread co-operation is vital for the emergence of national consciousness and public awareness which are essential for the creation of a healthy and forward looking society. Second, in a country like Somalia with meagre financial resources available for development, the mobilisation of the energy of the people in such a manner constitutes a most important factor in the development process. Further, due to the fact that self-help schemes are being carried out all over the country taking the form of projects of communal interest with immediate benefits to the people, this will create the appropriate envirement, and conditions for balanced growth in all the regions.

In view of the above, encouragement and organization of self-help activity will continue to remain an essential element in Somalia's strategy for economic and social development.

7. National Guidance and Political Orientation.

The development process must necessarily bring with it a radical change in attitudes, social habits and beliefs, and therefore, countries such as Somalia who want to achieve rapid economic and social transformation should attach a very high priority to programmes of national guidance and political orientation if all other efforts being made in that direction are to succeed. The aim of national guidance is to enlighten people about the needs and objectives of development and to enlist their active support for the realization of the tasks and targets set for the nation. Somalia has since the Revolution been giving a great deal of importance to this aspect of national development and will continue to do so in the future.

8. Utilization of Science and Technology for Development.

In the modern world of science and technology, Somalia has every intention to benefit from achievements in these fields and to make its own contribution. In its development efforts, Somalia will, therefore, make full use of modern technology taking care at the same time to adapt it to its own conditions and needs. Scientific research and training, particularly in areas that have a direct bearing on the economic and social development of this country, will be given a high priority.

9. Economic Co-operation with Other Countries.

In full realization of the benefits of economic cooperation and in pursuit of our objective of world peace and understanding, Somalia will forge closer contacts with other countries through participation in regional programmes of economic development and encouragement of trading and communication links with the other countries particularly those in the continent of Africa.

OBJECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

The immediate objectives of the present development programme are as followus:

1. Consolidation.

There are many projects of an industrial and agricultural nature as well as other programmes of development in which heavy investment has been made in the past but are as yet incomplete or else not functioning properly.. A main target of the present Programme is therefore to consolidate and revitalise such projects so as to put them into effective economic operation.

2. Closing the budgetary gap.

Deficits in the Somali Government budget have always been covered through foreign aid. The determined efforts made since the Revolution in pursuance of our policy of self-reliance, have already succeeded in a dramatic reduction of the size of the budgetary gap. An immediate objective of the present programme is, not only to wipe out the existing deficit, but to achieve a surplus for financing development. An attempt will be made to identify new sources of revenue, and improvements will be introduced in the present methods of collection. At the same time strict control will be exercised over Government expenditure and contributions from Government enterprises will be increased through the transfer of their profits to the Government budget.

3. Improvements in basic services to livestock and agriculture, including fisheries.

Livestock and agriculture are the two main sectors of the national economy which also happen to be of vital interest to the life of the bulk of our population. They hold immediate possibilities for increased production and substantial employment. Thus during the Programme period, measures will be taken by the Government to improve basic services to these important sectors of the economy. In agriculture extensive programmes for production of food grains will be carried out with a view to move towards national self sufficiency in that sector. With regard to livestock, higest priority will be given to improve veterinary services, range management, water spreading and marketing.

In the field of fisheries steps will be initiated to determine through surveys, the availability of fishery resources along the coastal waters and at the same time to introduce effective measures for the improvement of the existing organizational set up for the fishery industry as a whole.

4. Development of water resources.

In view of the fact that the lives of the vast majority of our people and their animals are being constantly endangered by shortage of water, a primary objective of the present programme will be the development of water resources through drilling of bore-holes and the construction of wells and water reserviors particularly in the drier regions where there is an acute shortage of water. In the agricultural areas along the rivers, canals and other irrigation schemes will be constructed so as to step up the utilization of the waters of these rivers for irrigation purposes.

As regards urban water supply, on-going projects for the improvement and installation of new water supply systems for all the main towns will be completed and efforts will be made to extend this programme to other smaller towns and rural villages.

5. Establishment of agro-industrial projects.

Without necessarily embarking on an ambitious industrialization programme there has always been a big scope in Somalia for the establishment of a number of small scale industries primarily aiming at import substitution. In most cases the required raw materials are available in plenty within the country. During this Programme period and subsequent years, therefore, a number of industries for which there is an urgent need will be established.

6. Rationalization of the banana industry.

After livestock the most important export commodity of Somalia is banana. In recent years it has been adversely affected by the closure of the Suez Canal and the abolition of the customs preferential treatment it had enjoyed in the past in the Italian market. With a view to bring down the cost of production and marketing so that Somali bananas may be competitive in international farkets, a programme for the rationalization of the industry will be implemented during the Programme period.

7. Decentralization of development administration.

In the interest of the smooth implementation of the development programme and for the purpose of encouraging the real participation of the people and authorities in the regions and districts in the decision-making process, the policy of decentralization or regional autonomy initiated since the Revolution will be pursued further.

8. Development of communications.

Somalia is a vast country where long distances separate the settled parts of it. Internal communication is very poor: there are very few roads, no railways, no inland water ways and no coastal shipping. Air communication for internal purposes has proved expensive and inadequate. Also there has always been a long felt need for the establishment of a national shipping line to carry Somalia's foreign trade. Until very recently there were no proper ports with adequate facilities.

In full realization of the negative implications of this situation for economic development, the Somali Government will give high priority to the creation of suitable physical infrastructure and an appropriate communications system. During the present Programme period and subsequent ones, a great deal of attention will be given to the building of roads, ports, airports and the establishment of a national shipping line with its own fleet of ships. Simultaneously the telecommunication net-work both for internal and external purposes will be substantially improved.

9. Improvents in other sectors.

While highest priority during the plan period will be given to areas set out above, other sectors such as education, health, information and training will be strengthened and improved.

CHAPTER II.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

FINANCING THE PROGRAMME

The Development Programme 1971-1973 has allocated investment to the various sectors of economic activity in the following manner.

(in So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No.	SECTOR	Outlay	% of total	1971	1972	1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Livestock	59,385.8	5.9	19,072.8	21,249.0	19,064.0
2.	Agriculture	107,721.0	10.8	31,584.0	40,017.0	36,120.0
3.	Irrigation	38,889.0	3.9	5,226.0	31,267.0	2,405.0
4.	Forestry & Game	14,306.0	1.4	5,501.0	4,677.0	4,128.0
5.	Water Resources	119,501.0	12.0	61,567.5	40,652.5	17,281.0
6.	Mining	17,525.5	1.8	6,613.9	8,582.0	2,329.6
7.	Industry	87,795.0	8.8	14,350.0	48,000.0	25,445.0
8.	Electricity & Power	23,533.8	2.3	6,353.9	14,947.6	2,232.3
9.	Transport & Communication	353,060.1	35.3	39,869.0	128,574.6	184,616.5
10.	Education	48,595.4	4.9	15,584.4	29,902.0	3,109.0
11.	Health	71,151.0	7.1	40,914.0	22,589.0	7,648.0
12.	Housing	11,575.9	1.2	2,066.9	3,820.0	5,689.0
13.	Social Welfare	5,293.0	0.5	2,358.0	1,467.5	1,467.5
14.	Labour & Training	11,651.5	1.2	3,714.9	4,577.4	3,359.2
15.	Statistics & Cartography	8,439.0	0.8	581.0	662.0	7.196.0
16.	Tourism	13,500.0	1.3	13,000.0	500.0	—
17.	Information	8,010.0	0.8	2,900.0	800.0	4,310.0
	Total	999,943.0	100.0	271,257.3	402,284.1	326,401.1

The financial resources required for the implementation of the projects in the Programme are to be raised both internally and through assistance from external sources. The pattern of financing of the sectoral development programme is shown below:

(in So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No.	SECTOR	Internal Source		Foreign Source	
		Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Livestock	16,902.8	28.5	42,483.0	71.5
2.	Agriculture	34,512.0	32.0	73,209.0	68.0
3.	Irrigation	2,700.0	6.9	36,199.0	93.1
4.	Forestry & Game	4,755.0	33.2	9,551.0	66.8
5.	Water Resources	18,707.8	15.7	100,793.2	84.3
6.	Mining	7,665.1	43.7	9,860.4	56.3
7.	Industry	37,964.0	43.2	49,831.0	56.8
8.	Electricity & Power	—	0.0	23,533.8	100.0
9.	Transport & Communication	18.598.3	5.3	334,461.8	94.7
10.	Education	11,704.7	24.1	36,890.7	75.9
11.	Health	9,453.0	13.3	61,698.0	86.7
12.	Housing	11,575.9	100.0	—	0.0
13.	Social Welfare	3,629.0	68.6	1,664.0	31.4
14.	Labour & Training	2,065.0	17.7	9,586.5	82.3
15.	Statistics & Cartography	8,313.0	98.5	126.0	1.5
16.	Tourism	13,000.0	96.3	500.0	3.7
17.	Information	100.0	1.3	7,910.0	98.7
	Total	201,645.6	20.2	798,297.4	79.8

Total outlay of So. Shs. 999,943.000 on projects in the Development Programme 1971-1973 is expected to be financed in the following manner:

		Amount (So. Shs.)
	A. Internal Source	201,645,600
1.	Central Government	103,183,600
2.	Local Government	9,561,200
3.	Autonomous Agencies	71,236,900
4.	Other sources (mainly self-help work)	17,663,800
	B. Foreing Source	798,297,400
1.	Grants	398,506,000
2.	Loans	352,664,400
3.	Suppliers' credit	47,127,000
	Total	999,943,000

Among internal sources of finance, categories 2,3 and 4 representing a total of So. Sh. 98,461,900 are reasonably committed and normally there should not be any difficulties for them to raise the resources. Special attention has, however, to be given to the task of providing the quota of the Central Government to the Development Budget of a total of So. Sh. 103,183,700 during the three year period 1971-1973, according to the phased demand shown in the Annual Programmes.

Foreign sources of finance are mostly assured even though there can probably be difference between anticipated receipts credited to specified years shown in the statements and actual receipts. This is not likely to affect the Programme seriously unless such divergence becomes substantial.

Among foreign sources of finance an amount of So. Sh. 50,305,800 representing 6.3% of total foreign finance, has been included without specifying the source of this. This has been done due to the priority which the Programme gives to the projects for which these finances are required. Efforts have to be made to discover probable source of finance for these projects.

Annual Programme 1971.

The Annual Programme for 1971 visualizes an outlay of So. Sh. 265,267,300. Internal sources of finance are anticipated to provide So. Sh. 82,751,100 and the balance of So. Sh. 182,516,100 will be financed through foreign assistance. The details of financing are as follows:

		Amount (So. Shs.)	*% of total*
A.	*Internal Source*	82,571,100	31.2
1.	Central Government	42,197,200	15.9
2.	Local Government	3,588,700	1.4
3.	Autonomous Agencies	24,717,200	9.3
4.	Others	12,248,000	4.6
B.	*Foreign Source*	182,516,100	68.8
1.	Grants	101,160,400	38.1
2.	Loans	72,728,700	27.4
3.	Suppliers' credit	8,627,000	3.3
	Total	265,267,300	100.0

Estimates of finance from the Central Government have been made as follows:

			(So. Shs.)
A.	Requirement of Development Programme 1971		42,197,200
B.	Development allocation in 1971 Budget	24,000,000	
C.	Provisions already made in the current Budget (*)		
	i) Mineral and Groundwater Survey	1,053,000	
	ii) Flight Information Centre	147,000	
	iii) S.I.P.A.	458,800	
	iv) Statistics	336,000	
	v) WFP contribution (**)	703,000	
	Total available		26,698,100
	Deficit		15,499,100

(*) This provision will be realised through savings from the Ministry of transport and Communication's current Budget.

(**) WFP contribution (School feeding project) will lead to savings in the Ordinary Budget 1971, to the extent indicated.

Financial Programme 1972-1973.

The financial requirement for the two years 1972 and 1973 to implement the Programme fully is as follows:

	Amount (So. Shs.)	% of total
A. *Internal Source*	118,895,500	16.2
1. Central Government	60,987,500	8.3
2. Local Government	5,972,500	0.8
3. Autonomous Agencies	46,519,700	6.4
4. Others	5,415,800	0.7
B. *Foreign Source*	615,780,200	83.8
1. Grants	297,344,500	40.5
2. Loans	279,938,700	38.1
3. Suppliers' credit	38,500,000	5.2
Total	734,675,700	100.0

Among foreign sources a sum of So. Sh. 24,223,000 on account of grants and So. Sh. 6,483,900 by way of loans have not yet been secured.

Additional Projects.

Financial provision has not been made on certain projects which have high priority in economic development of Somalia and to which the Government is fully committed for execution. Some of these projects will be implemented during the Programme period and others will have to await the completion of their feasibility studies and engineering designs. These projects are:

1) Livestock Development in the Trans-Juba area.

2) Development of irrigation potential of the Juba river.

3) Establishment of Cement, Cigarettes and Matches factories.

Manpower requirements.

As result of the overall paucity of statistics in the country, statistics of manpower requirements for the development programme loses partly its significance. Secondly, in spite of the efforts made in identifying the projects which have been included in the Programme in as great details as possible, it has not often been possible to specify completely the manpower requirements for implementing the projects with a degree of certainty beyond 1971.

In spite of these limitations, work has been done on estimating the manpower budget for Somalia as a whole for the period 1969-1975. In addition to its use in ensuring that development will not be retarded, it also helps in a programme of training both inside the country and through scholarships and fellowships for training abroad. The policy implications of the manpower requirement during the ensuing five years are therefore relevant to the implementation of the current Programme and also as an indicator of manpower requirements in future programmes.

The anticipated manpower requirements show that by 1975 major shortages in skilled manpower are likely to develop unless training and education programmes are started. The following table shows the anticipated supply and demand for workers in broad categories, by 1975.

MANPOWER BUDGET 1969-1975

Occupation	*Likely demand No. of persons*	*Likely supply No. fo persons*
1. Professional persons	3,002	2,673
2. Science and Engineering Technicians	1,266	730
3. Other Professional and technical persons	167	98
4. Administrative & Executive persons	531	524
5. Clerical persons	1,410	5,700
6. Farm technicians	250	219
7. Well drillers & Geological persons	33	33
8. Transport & Communication workers	856	508
9. Craftsmen	2,663	79

In estimating the manpower budget the anticipated requirement of skilled personnel in both the public and private sectors has been taken into account. Unskilled workers are not included in the estimate on the assumption that, with a residual pool of unemployed workers, there is no probability of any short-supply in this category of workers.

The shortfall in requirements of manpower has to be interpreted with some caution. In the case of individual categories of occupation in the groups shown above there are surpluses and deficiences; the net total alone of surplus or deficiency for the group as a whole can be seen in the table given above but will not show the position regarding individual categories. This, however, gives an overall indication of the tasks required in assuring that development projects are fully implemented. In the case of clerical persons, the total likely supply is estimated on the basis of the output of secondary schools by 1975. As far as «craftsmen» are concerned the shortfall in supply will not be as serious as shown in the table since the demand has been worked out on the basis of posts manned by fully formed craftsmen, a large part of which can be filled by existing personnel with a small margin of inefficiency.

An estimate of the Somali students studying abroad made at the end of 1968 shows the following pattern:

Year	*Number returning*
1969	210
1970	305
1971	231
1972	272
1973	47
1974	88
1975	18
Not known	150
Total	1,322

Of this total, 1,025 students will be graduating in a degree course while the rest will be undergoing technicians courses or training. The total number returning will also be marginally in error due to additional students who have gone abroad on short courses after the end of 1968 and due to changes in training pattern. The data shows that, during the Development Programme period, 550 students will be returning to Somalia and therefore the Programme implementation has to be so organised that all these persons are usefully employed in tasks for which they have been trained thereby enabling them to contribute to the productive capacity of the country.

In the immediate future the manpower budget of skilled workers does not present any unsurmountable problems. It is, however, essential to take note of the disturbing growth of unemployment of unskilled workers, during the past years. The causes for this are reasonably well known and consist of two factors: the immigration into urban areas of persons from the rural areas and the inability of the traditional commodity producing sectors to absorb the increasing number of persons who join the labour force. The establishment of a «Crash Programme» by the Revolutionary Government has been a partial answer to this problem. The Development Programme 1971-1973 has taken cognizance of this situation and has incorporated projects which should help in employing a part of the unemployed population. A lasting solution to this problem has to emerge from a continuously growing economy which can utilise the productive capacity of all Somali citizens.

Administrtive framework.

An efficient administrative machinery has come to be recognised as a crucial part of the precondition needed for effective economic development. All over the world, in almost all the developing countries, lack of efficiency in administrative organisation has come to signify a major constraint to development planning and implementation. Somalia hereself has recognised the critical role of efficiency of administration in the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 when the document listed various measures required as precondition to development plan implementation. The policy measures suggested then could not be implemented mainly due to lack of political commitment and direction towards restructuring the administration. The deficiencies of the administration continued to inhibit economic development. The development plan remained by and large ministerial programmes without any link with the bulk of the people who, in the last resort, decide whether the country will develop or not. While the Programme stipulated the need for building links to the local communities through reorientation of the regional and district administration towards their role as development organs of the Government, the administration did not de facto convert itself; it continued to function primarily as organs for the maintenance of law and order and collection of taxes. In this process, those development projects which had a direct link with the day to day life of the bulk of the population, like disease control projects in the livestock sector, production programme in the agricultural sector, marketing organisation for grain producers, health projects in the rural areas, educational projects for the children of the common man; all these suffered greatly due to the inability of the administration to utilise the vast self-help potential as well as the traditional wisdom of the rural people in project identification and implementation.

While the administration did not maintain links with the communities of people, it also suffered in its own organisation. These deficiences like the lack of a rational system of recruitment, promotion and retirement, presence of indicipline in the administrative system as a whole, with a complete range of indicipline, stretching from individuals to indicipline in the corpus of the ministries and agencies as a whole, presented the enigma of an organisation where power had to be centralised with the consequential danger of corruption. Decentralisation and delegation of power in the administrative system paradoxically had to be discounted out due to the inherent nature of the administration which had to remain centralised to maintain at least the traditional level of operation, even if it was comparatively inefficient. The direct result of such an administration on the implementation of development projects has been that without necessary delegation of powers implementation continued to depend on a multitude of minor and major decisions to be made by the head of the department or ministry. This by itself was administratively impossible as well as inefficient and therefore projects remained unimplemented or where some level of implementation has been achieved there was no critical relationship between money spent and physical targets achieved.

The lack of administrative efficiency had a special effect on financial administration. The nature of administrative organisation coupled with the traditional criterion of accountability introduced unnecessary rigidities in financial procedures while at the same time there was a lack of discipline in the ministries and agencies in the utilisation of resources. This again produced the paradox that while procedural forms were maintained, the gains from financial expenditures were not entirely optimal and often in a wrong direction, contradicting the established objectives of a good and equitable government, dedicated to economic and social development.

The tasks in admnistrative organisation of the new government formed after the October Revolution and directed towards the establishment of a socialist pattern of society, have therefore been almost a fundamental restructuring of the system in order to enable the country to exploit fully the objectives of self-reliance and self-help. While such restructuring has to be done by steps, the first ones have been taken in the formulation of a new Civil Service Law a few months after the Revolution which contains provisions for elements of social justice and administrative efficiency in matters of recruitment and promotion of persons in public service and disciplinary actions against them. It also delegates powers to the lower echelons of Government and to the regional and district administration and therefore has met in part the requirements of administrative decentralisation for economic development. The Revolutionary Government has also instituted a series of training courses for their functionaries which, while strengthening them in the fields of their particular administrative and development work, also have new content in the Revolutionary Orientation Courses, devoted to the elaboration of the principles of social justice and the role of the government functionary under a socialist pattern of society.

The reorientation of the regional and district administration to the tasks of economic development has already been begun, with the emphasis which is being given to the importance of self-help action by the local people under the aegis of the Government in many fields of development activities. The crash programmes for agriculture and public works, as well as the large number of projects in other fields of development directly undertaken by the people themselves with the guidance and assistance of the District Development Affairs Officers who are the former District Commissioners may be considered as the first steps being taken in the administrative reforms necessary to make economic development truly popular.

The Plans which are under way for local government reforms have their rationale in the recognition of the need for decentralisation of development activities as much as possible.

The administrative requirements of the planning organisation in the context of the new developments are therefore different from the requirements of the earlier times. The presumptions under which the new organisation should take shape are:

— Delegation of powers in ministries and agencies.

— Decentralisation of administration in the regions and districts,

— A great degree of people's participation in development activities

The organisation for development programming in the ministries and agencies till now has remained weak. Eventhough the formation of Planning Units in the ministries and agencies was recommended in the Short Term Development Programme, the administrative machinery was not suitable to implement this suggestion. The organisation of Planning Units being crucial to successful project identification, formulation and implementation in the ministries and agencies, can now be establishhed with the precondition of the reorganization of the Government administration to which the Revolutionary Government is committed. In the administrative organisation of the ministries, the Planning Units will play the role of linking the ministries and the agencies with the central planning organisation as well as with the decentralised adminislation in the regions, the districts and at the local level. This will enable development programming to be as broad based as possible with the ministries and agencies continuously monitoring the needs at the local level and relating such needs to the development programmes of the ministries and agencies coordinated in the national programme. It will also enable a two-way linkage between the central planning organisation through the ministries, the agencies, the regional and district administration and the people. Such linkage will be effective in assuring that programmes are realistic and that they are implemented with efficiency and economy.

It is therefore essential that Planning Units which will work in close contact with units engaged in financial budgeting and statistics in the ministries and agencies, are formed expeditiously. The Programme therefore presupposes such an organisation as a normal component of administrative reforms.

The implications for development in decentralising administration into the regions and districts and to the local level also imposes administrative burdens on the ministries and agencies. It is widely recognised that administration tends to be concentrated in the capital with the majority of government functionaries positioned there. If development is to take place in rural areas through a partnership of the government machinery and the masses of the people, then a large number of government functionaries, more especially from the technical and economic ministries, have to move out into the rural areas, to work there. This has a double advantage in so far as the technician will be directly in contact with the realities of economic life at the level of the elementary production units and the benefits of science and technology will be immediately available to the people through extension activities of the technicians. Project identification, formulation and implementation will therefore become an intimate exchange of resources and ideas among the technicians, the administrators and people. The ministries and agencies will therefore need to rethink on the established organization and devise administrative innovations to suit the new demands. The Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination in turn will have the additional task of relating the activities of the ministries and agencies and the people into integrated programmes for economic and social development, and follow these up by watching implementation of such projects.

Implementing machinery.

The level of implementation of development projects in both the First Five Year Plan and the Short-Term Development Programme has been well below what should have been feasible. A number of reasons have been identified as causes for this situation. Without going into details of these, it is relevant to mention that one of the central reasons for non-implementation has been the absence of an implementing machinery in the government administrative framework. Lack of political commitment to economic development for the nation as a whole and to social justice has, however, been the basic cause of a deficient administrative organisation. Ability to implement a programme is dependent on the commitment to the objectives of the programme and the willingness of the administration to design suitable measures to achieve the objectives and ensuring that what is actually achieved is in line with them. Implementation, therefore, will mean a prior commitment to planning policy measures and the action to be taken by the Government in the various ministries and agencies to implement these policy measures. Efficiency in implementation will, therefore, require active participation by policy makers in programme implementation along with participation by various organisations, social and other groups as well as a broad based popular support for the programme through participation in its formulation and implementation.

The implementation measures which will be established for the Development Programme will, therefore, be derived from the preconditions which have been discussed above. These would essentially consist of strengthening the ministries and agencies as well as the regional and district administration through the establishment of Planning Units which will assist these departments of the Government to identify, formulate, implement and evaluate development projects. Programme implementation is essentially tied up with administrative efficiency in assuring that the various items of resources required for implementation are brought together in proper quantities, on time, to the required place of activity. In order that men, material and financial resources are utilised optimally, the various departments of the Government will function through their planning units to coordinate activity among themselves under the overall supervision and guidance of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination and the Ministry of Finance. The Planning Units will also ensure that in these cases where projects have been included in the Programme, without detailed feasibility studies, such studies are undertaken expeditiously.

To ensure that implementation of projects is not inhibited due to lack of coordination among the departments of the Government, it is proposed that the normal coordinating activities of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination will be supported by frequent meetings of the Planning Commission sitting as an Implementing Committee with the assistance of persons who may be invited to attend these meetings. Parallel to the organisation of Implementing Committee of the Planning Commission it is proposed to establish implementing committees at the regional and district level, firstly, to ensure that participation by the various organisations and groups as well as people's participation is forthcoming in development activity and secondly, to supervise the activities of the technical units which undertake project implementation at the regions and districts.

Programme evaluation.

The capacity to implement a programme successfully depends also on an organisation for continuous evaluation of progress of such implementation, as well as the impact of the programme on the national economy. Feed back of these items of information into the planning machinery will be done through the planning units in the departments of the Government and through evaluation studies undertaken by the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination. While evaluation will primarily be of development projects, studies will be continuously undertaken on sectoral and national economic changes. The Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination will present the results of evaluation studies periodically to enable the political leadership to innovate and apply new ideas in developing the national economy.

Budget-Plan Coordination.

Coordination between the Ministries of Planning and Finance is central to the successful implementation of a development programme; coordination is important at three different stages in the planning process — when the development plan is being formulated, when the annual budget is being compiled and when actual performance is being assessed. Among the three stages of consultation and coordination the most important from an operational point of view for successful implementation is the establishment of the annual plans. Eventhough some efforts were made in 1970 to establish an annual plan for the Short-Term Development Programme, administrative deficiencies precluded this step. It is, therefore, the intention of the Government that annual plans will be elaborated in order to make financial management of development activities easier and meaningful. The Programme itself therefore contains annual estimates of expenditure on development projects.

The ministries and agencies are not uniformly well-endowed with personnel and organisation for financial administration, especially budgeting and expenditure control. If annual planning is to become effective and implementation of projects successful, it is essential that the ministries and agencies should be reorganised for more efficient financial administration. With such reorganization, coordination among them and with the ministries of Planning and Finance will become effective enabling a higher level of achievement in project implementation.

Plan-budget coordination also requires restructuring of financial administration in the competent departments of the Ministry of Finance and the Somali National Bank which is the banker to the Government. The restructuring will take the line of streamlining the departments for: better annual forecast, more efficient collection, and continuing studies on relative efficiencies of different sources of internal revenue, centralisation of management of budgetary and expenditure control of foreign grants and loans along with improvements in budgetary and expenditure control of domestic resources.

The Ministry of Finance, in consultation with the financial institutions, will also cooperate with the Ministry of Planning in the preparation of programmes of development for the private sector of the economy with special reference to the amount of credit which is likely to be available for the private sector through the banking system. This part of the Programme will also be subject to annual review in the light of the economic situation at the time when the annual budget is being prepared.

The Government budget does not at present incorporate the budgets of the autonomous agencies and nationalised enterprises. These agencies and enterprises constitute an essential element of the sector and have a key role to play in the Development Programme. It ist he intention of the Government that their performance will be kept under regular review and their operations subject to control by Government in order that their financial operations are co-ordinated with the financial administration of the Government.

People's participation.

Efforts during the earlier phase of planning in Somalia to participate people in the formulation and implementation of development projects was minimal to the extent that development programmes remained almost wholly Government sponsored projects without intimate reference to the needs of the people or their self-help contribution towards national development. In spite of Government's lack of purpose or organisation to mobilise the self-help potential of the people, such activities have continued in the country without coordination at the regional or national level and without reference to the national development objectives and targets.

The community development organisation in the Ministry of Rural Development and Self-help Schemes had only a minor role in utilising the gifts from the World Food Programme to support self-help projects which were limited in perspective and utility by the lack of a national objective. Beyond this the organisation has not been successful in stimulating a massive effort at self-reliance through self-help activities to initiate development activities in the rural areas.

The people had to await the October Revolution to receive guidance and encouragement for the energies they were willing to put out in development efforts. The «Iska Wah Ukabso» projects in the country were sought to be coordinated by the Supreme Revolutionary Council in 1970 when a National Committee for the Coordination of Self-help Schemes and Public Relations Office was established with the following objectives:

i) to initiate and accomplish the full mobilisation of the masses and prepare them further for their participation in the country's reconstruction on the basis of socialism and self-reliance;

ii) to coordinate the planning and execution of all self-help projects and schemes by full mobilisation throughout the Republic and further to render any necessary advice and guidance which might contribute to the successful accomplishment of such projects;

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iii) to report and constantly inform the Supreme Revolutionary Council as to the progress and state of affairs of all projects and schemes under way or any new proposals pertaining to new projects;

iv) to coordinate and supervise all the financial aspects of these projects and schemes.

The National Committee has continuously insisted on the need for full participation by people in development activities through physical work which transforms potential labour into capital formation. It has also organised the self-help activities in the country to conform with the objectives of the national development programme through a well organised structure to coordinate the activities in the country. This organisation is therefore available for the implementation of the Development Programme at the local level through participation by the people to the maximum extent possible.

The organisation consists of District Self-help Committee under the chairmanship of the Development and District Affairs Officer with officers of technical ministries in the districts and influential and development minded members of the community. The committee will identify and formulate development projects which will be transmitted to the Regional Self-help Committees composed of the Regional Governor, regional officers of the technical ministries and non-official members. The secretary of this committee will be the Regional Community Development Officer who will coordinate the development projects in the district. The regional committee will study district proposals in the light of the tasks of the technical ministries at the regional level within the framework of the national plan and recommend projects to the Director of Community Development and Social Welfare who will ultimately coordinate the projects on a countrywide basis. It is the intention of the Government that the various committees will operate with the vision of the felt-needs of the community and participate the people in formulation and implementation of projects. The development programme will therefore stem from the village level and will have the support of the Regional Community Development Organisers and the Development and District Affairs Officers through the Community Education process. The Regional Governors will plan the needs of their respective regions within the framework of the national development programme in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of projects.

The national committee will also set up priorities for self-help projects in the light of development needs of the country determined for the Development Programme.

CHAPTER III.

PUBLIC FINANCE

BANKING AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

1. PUBLIC FINANCE.

The public sector in Somalia consists of the Central Government whose budget includes the regional administration, the municipalities which are largely self-financing and a number of autonomous public agencies which, while forming part of the Central Government, operate separate budgets for each of them. The public agencies are required to transfer their profits to the government budget.

Municipal revenue is largely from fees charged for services such as water supply, a surcharge on income tax, taxes on the consumption of electricity, entertainment and alcoholic drinks, taxes on property and on the slaughter of livestock and licencing fees.

Central Government Finances.

Government finances as reflected in the annual budgets of the government since independence is characterised by an overwhelming dependence for revenue on indirect taxation, mostly on international trade and an expenditure pattern dominated by outlay on government administration and defence. The following table shows the estimates of revenue and expenditure in the government budget during the three year period of the Short-term Development Programme.

ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT REVENUE DURING 1968-1970

(So. Sh. million)

		1968	*1969*	*1970*
A.	*Direct Taxes*			
	Income and Property Tax	16.7	19.5	36.5
B.	*Indirect Taxes*			
	Import duties	80.0	104.5	118.0
	Export duties	15.0	11.0	12.0
	Sugar Tax	37.0	42.0	42.0
	Tobacco & Matches Monopoly	30.0	30.0	32.0
	Other	80.9	74.5	67.4
	Total Tax Revenue	259.6	281.5	307.9
C.	Non-tax revenue	22.0	20.0	20.0
	Total Revenue (est)	281.6	301.5	327.9

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ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES DURING 1968-1970

(inSo. Sh. million)

	1968	*1969*	*1970*
A. General Administration	85.1	94.7	92.0
B. Defense and Police	90.2	96.3	118.8
C. Community & Economic Services	66.0	66.3	52.6
D. Social Services	40.4	44.2	47.6
E. Development Outlay	—	—	16.9
Total	281.6	301.5	327.9

The following summary table gives the actuals except for 1970 where estimates are used.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND BALANCE 1968-1970

(So. Sh. million)

	1968	*1969*	*1970*
A. *Recurrent Budget*			
Revenue	263.7	272.3	307.9
Expenditure	287.1	289.1	311.0
Deficit	23.4	16.8	3.1
B. Development Expenditure	—	—	16.9
C. Total Deficit	23.4	16.8	20.0

It may be noted that development expenditure shown in the table does not cover the total of development activities in the country, nor does it represent expenditure on development projects in the Short-Term Development Programme during 1968 and 1969 since such expenditures were merged with the ordinary budget of the ministries. It was only in 1970 that development expenditure was separately identified in the Government budget; even in this case only part of the development expenditure could be so identified.

The budgetary gap represented by the «deficit» was covered as follows:

(So. Sh. million)

Source of Finance	*1968*	*1969*	*1970*
External sources	56.7	15.5	20.0
Internal sources	33.3	1.3	—

The external sources include grants, mainly Italian budgetary aid and net borrowings from external sources while internal sources are mostly government transaction with the Somali National Bank through treasury advances and advances against Italian aid.

The main characteristic of the Somali government budget has been a persistent budgetary deficit over the past decade which has been covered through external assistance. However, it is to be noted that the deficit has been decreasing progressively over the years, through a smaller rate of increase in expenditure compared to revenue. Between the years 1963 and 1969, recurrent revenues increased at an annual rate of 10.4% while expenditure during the same period recorded an increase of 6.2 percent. The total budget deficit on ordinary revenue and expenditure which was 25 percent in 1963 declined to approximately 1% in the 1970 budget. However, the increase of the revenues was due neither to the increase in the volume of imports nor to the volume of domestic production, but mainly to the increase in the rates of imports duties which resulted in higher domestic prices.

Another characteristic of the Somali budget is the small proportion of direct taxes to total revenue. Income tax, for example, represented only between 6 to 8% in tax revenue collected during the period 1963-1969.

Between 1963 and 1970 revenue through indirect taxes increased at an annual rate of 10.2 percent. Import and export duties represent nearly one half of the total realisation. While import duties and excise duties have been increasing, there has been a net decline in export duties since 1967 due to the exemption of banana from payment of export duties.

Tax revenue through both direct and indirect taxes was estimated around 93 percent of the total internal revenue of government, during the period 1968-1970. The following table gives the percentage distribution of different items of revenue.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE ESTIMATES 1968-1970

	1968	*1969*	*1970*
A. *Direct Tax*			
Income and property tax	5.9	6.7	11.1
B. *Indirect Taxes*			
Import duties	28.4	34.7	36.0
Export duties	5.3	3.7	3.7
Sugar tax	13.1	13.9	12.8
Tobacco and matches monopoly	10.6	10.0	9.8
Other	28.7	24.7	20.6
Totale tax revenue	92.1	93.4	93.9
C. Non-tax revenue	7.9	6.6	6.1
Total revenue	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table brings out the intention of the Revolutionary Government in 1970 to transform the structure of the budget towards increasing emphasis on revenues from direct taxation.

The proportion of expenditure on economic ministries diminished between 1968 and 1970, from 47.4% of the total expenditure to 42.2%. In consequence of this policy major capital investments were not undertaken and even most of the small scale projects executed in the past years were made with foreign assistance.

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PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE 1968-1970

	1968	*1969*	*1970*
A. General administration	30.2	31.4	28.1
B. Defense and Police	32.0	31.9	36.2
C. Community and Economic Services	23.4	22.0	16.0
D. Social Services	14.4	14.7	14.5
E. Development outlay	—	—	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

There has been a continuing and serious effort, especially after the October Revolution, to rationalise expenditure on non-development activities as well as to reduce the proportion of expenditure on government administration. The estimate on different heads of expenditure in the economic ministries, bears out the fact that while in 1968 and 1969, 91 cents were spent on «property and services» to support one shilling of personnel remuneration, in 1970 the amount was reduced to 76 cents. In absolute terms, the total outlay on property and services was reduced from So. Sh. 52 million in 1968 to So. Sh. 49 in 1970 in spite of an estimated increase of 12.3% in personnel remuneration between 1968 and 1970.

A progressive increment of the Capital Expenditure is also foreseen to finance from internal resources a growing part of the development programmes in the Plan.

By far the largest source of revenue for the Government is import duties. These yielded So. Sh. 101 million in 1969. The estimate for 1971 is So. Sh. 111.5 million. An increase in the yield from this source can be expected in the normal course as trade expands; if exports increase, then the country can afford more imports which will be subject to duty. However, in the shorter term the Government wishes to discourage the import of too many luxury consumer items (which pay the highest rates of duty) and to encourage the import of capital items which will assist development. These items are subject to lower rates of duty and may in certain cases be exempted from duty altogether. In the longer term the industrie which are established locally to manufacture articles which are at present imported will pay income tax on their profit and possibly excise taxes well, but it will inevitably be some years before they are sufficiently well-established to make any substantial contribution to the revenue. It is difficult to estimate how much additional revenue might accrue as a result of an increase in the volume of imports in 1972 and 1973, as this depends on the buoyancy of the economy, which is itself dependent on factors such as the weather about which no accurate forecasts can be made. The most that can be said at this stage is that an estimate of So. Sh. 5 million p. a. (inclusive of profit on additional quantities of tobacco products imported by the Monopoly Service) is not unreasonable.

The import duty on petroleum products was increased in 1969, and that on alcoholic liquor and Kat in 1970. The retail price of cigarettes sold by the Monopoly Services was also increased in 1970. A review car.

ried out by a special committee appointed during that year did not reveal any other items on which it would be appropriate to increase the rate of duty and which are imported in sufficient quantity to have any substantial effect on the total amount of revenue collected by the Government. Imports of finished textiles should be progressively reduced as Somaltex increases its output. Petroleum products present a rather difficult case in that while a large proportion of them is used for general consumption the greater part is used for productive purposes. It is therefore necessary to devise ways of increasing taxation on particular users rather than to impose another blanket increase in the rate of import duty. The scope for increasing revenue by raising rates of import duty would therefore appear to be limited; it may be possible to raise up to So. Sh. 5 million more per annum by this means during the last year or two of the three-year period. The political changes in the country have caused variations in the distribution of income and in the pattern of investments. In the past, importation of luxury goods used to be stimulated whilst the Revolutionary Government intends to encourage importation of capital goods. The data available for 1970 already demonstrate such a tendency.

While this poses certain problems for Government revenue in the short-run, there is no doubt that it is essentially sound from the development point of view and therefore in the interest of greater budgetary revenue in the long run.

The yield from import duties can be increased by improving the efficiency of collection at the existing rates through:

(i) introducing measures to reduce smuggling; and (ii) improving the efficiency and performance of the Customs staff. Anti-smuggling measures have been stepped up since the Revolution. Furthermore, in consultation with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Somali National Bank measures have been taken to curtail the flow of Somali currency between Somalia and neigbouring countries and this has made it more difficult to finance smuggling operations. There are still loopholes to be plugged. Similarly, it will take time before noticeable results are achieved as a result of training schemes for existing staff or the recruitment of new staff. It would be unwise to assume that the yield from increased efficiency can average more than So. Sh. 2 million per annum.

This presents an increase of more than So. Sh. 6.3 million over the actual revenue for 1969, and takes into account the success of the Department of Customs and Excise in largely eliminating illegal imports of sugar. Any further increase in yield from this source would be dependent on (a) an increase in th rate of duty or (b) an increase in consumption. The rate of duty is aready high, making the local sugar expensive by comparison with the sugar produced in other countries. It would be possible to increase the duty without increasing the price only if SNAI could reduce its costs. If there is an increase in employment and therefore in purchasing power, consumption can be expected to increase at a rate of about 2,000,000 Kg. p.a.; yielding an additional revenue of So. Sh. 1,940,000 p.a. at the present level of duty.

Total revenue from Direct Taxes in 1971 has been estimated at So. Sh. 33 million, which is a very substantial increase over the actual revenue figure of So. Sh. 20 million for the year 1969. The main increase will, of

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course, come from the Development Levy, which is expected to yield So. Sh. 9 million in 1971. This has imposed a much increased burden on the income of employees and it would not be reasonable to contemplate any further increase during the current new Development Programme. Further, the Development Levy is sharply progressive, ensuring that those in the highest income brackets are taxed much more heavily than those with more modest incomes. After the Revolutionary measures taken on May 7th, 1970 which brought under nationalization, banks, industries and petrol distributing companies, a large part of government revenues will come from the profit of these newly acquired agencies.

Revenue from direct taxation showed an increase in 1970, the total rising from So. Sh. 19 million in 1969 to about So. Sh. 23 million. For the reasons given in the preceding paragraphs it should be possible to improve still more on this latter figure. Furthermore, the rate of improvement has been uneven throughout the country and therefore there is apparently scope for improvements in tax administration on this account.

The general aim of fiscal policy must be for the state to collect a reasonable share of the national income by way of taxation and to use the money so collected in a way which will be of maximum benefit to the people as a whole. Fiscal policy is also considered a suitable instrument for achieving a more equitable distribution of income. The main difficulty in dealing with this matter in Somalia is that estimates have not been made in the field of national income. It is thus impossible to estimate the share of the national income taken by Government.

In the absence of national income figures, any views expressed about fiscal policy must be of a somewhat arbitrary nature, but it may be possible to draw certain inferences from the way in which Government revenue and expenditure have developed in recent years. The revenue figures, exclusive of the grants-in-aid received from the Italian Government have been as follows:

Estimates (in million So. Sh.)

1963	*1964*	*1965*	*1966*	*1967*	*1968*	*1969*	*1970*	*1971*
150.5	177.7	177.4	221.1	238.0	263.7	274.4	287.9	316.3

This represents an average increase of around 10% per annunm over the nine year period. It is virtually certain that the national income has not been increasing at that rate. The State has, therefore, been taking a gradually increasing share of the national income. This is not a process which can be continued indefinitely, but in the years immediately ahead, i.e. those covered by the Development Plan 1971-1973, there is, no doubt, scope for increasing the yield from certain forms of taxation, and consideration can also be given to the possibility of introducing new forms of taxation.

In order that tax reform may be properly planned on a longer basis with the social and economic implications of any changes, in taxation taken fully into account, it is proposed to establish a permanent Tax Reform Commission which will meet at regular intervals to consider the need for and the implications of changes in the taxation system.

Structural changes will need to be introduced into the Government budget with a view to concentrate in the Ministry of Finance all the financial resources of the state. At the same time, the banking system, which is now publicly owned, will assume a new and important role in development financing. The banks had in the past followed credit policies that were extremely cautious and conservative and channelld resources to sectors that made no real contribution to the economy. In future the banking system, without prejudicing monetary stability of the need to make reasonable profits, will give greater importance to the requirements of the general economy, and primarily aim at stimulating productive sectors. The Development Bank in particular will play a very active role in this process and introduce new mechanisms to attract savings from the public and autonomous agencies for the purpose of channelling these resources to the appropriate forms of investment.

2. BANKING AND MONETARY POLICY.

As can be seen from the following table, the history of monetary policy in Somalia since Independence in 1960 consists basically of an early period of rapid credit expansion until 1964, or 1965, particularly in credit to the private sector, accompanied, as would be expected, by severe drains on the national foreign reserves. Then followed a second period lasting virtually until the present time marked, with the exception of 1967, by a much slower growth in money supply and in domestic credit, general financial retrenchment, and rising foreign reserves. The history of monetary policy in this country may usefully be analysed in terms of development during these two sharply contrasting periods. The following table gives statistics for the period 1965-1969.

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Table 1 — Monetary Development in Somalia 1960-1970

(So. Sh. million)

Month	Money Supply		Total Domestic Credit		Credit to Govt. (net)		Credit to Priv. Sector (1)		Net Foreign Reserves		Trade Deficit		Consumer prices index (2)	
December		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1960	94.7	—	34.8	—	3.6	—	31.2	—	66.5	—	52.0	—	n/a	—
1961	150.7	59.1	42.0	20.7	—0.5	—	42.5	36.2	113.8	71.1	73.0	40.4	98	—
1962	165.3	9.7	85.3	103.1	8.9	—	76.5	80.0	106.3	—6.6	126.0	72.6	97	—0.1
1963	198.0	19.8	125.2	46.8	34.3	285.1	90.9	18.8	94.8	—10.8	116.0	—7.9	100	3.1
1964	196.4	—0.8	205.1	63.8	43.3	26.3	161.7	77.9	29.9	—68.5	206.0	77.6	113	13.0
1965	191.5	—2.5	216.3	5.5	38.5	—11.1	177.9	10.0	5.8	—80.6	170.0	17.5	128	13.3
1966	202.0	5.5	229.4	6.1	48.4	25.7	181.0	1.7	16.6	186.2	103.0	—39.4	124	—3.1
1967	225.2	11.5	273.5	19.2	82.4	70.2	191.0	5.5	7.8	—53.0	111.0	7.8	123	—0.8
1968	250.8	11.4	274.3	0.3	60.8	—26.2	213.5	11.3	35.3	352.6	114.0	2.7	127	3.3
1969	279.7	11.5	301.2	9.8	64.2	5.6	237.0	11.0	51.5	45.9	125.0	9.6	136	7.1
1970	314.2	12.3	308.6	2.5	58.0	—9.7	250.6	5.7	109.5	118.1	n/a	—	133	—2.2

— The % sign refers to changes from December to December.
— (1) Includes credit to Specified Public Entities.
— (2) 1963 = 100.
— n/a means not available.

Source: Somali National Bank.

As is evident in Table I, the first year following Independence saw a very rapid increase in the money supply, while the Government actually moved into a creditor position vis-a-vis the Central Bank for the only time in the decade. There was a fairly substantial increase in credit to the Private Sector related to rising exports. Net foreign reserves rose sharply due mainly to large net inflows of foreign capital.

In 1962 a much more modest increase in the money supply, some 10%, occurred but a doubling of the level of domestic credit arising again from the needs of the private sector led to a slight fall in the national foreign exchange reserves; still internal price stability was maintained. The increase in private sector credit was necessitated by a short-fall in banana exports caused by flood conditions; banana growers and exporters were obliged to use bank loans to a much greater extent than formerly. Additional credit to Government also contributed to the record rise in total domestic credit.

In 1963, the experience of the previous year was repeated on a more modest scale. There was a 20% rise in the money supply but the increase in the level of credit was less than one half that in 1962. The bulk of the increase was extended to Government. It was in this year that the Somali National Bank began to perform for the first time commercial banking functions on a considerable scale. The Bank made determined efforts both to assist state agencies such as the National Foreign Trade Agency (ENCE) and to provide better credit facilities in the less developed parts of the country. Once again the foreign reserves declined by 11% with a 3% increase in consumer prices. A fall in the trade deficit together with substantial inflows of foreign aid helped to prevent any larger decline that year in the foreign reserves.

The years 1964 and 1965 bring to close this early and expansionist period in Somalia's financial history and were marked by very sharp declines in the foreign reserves and the consequent need to seek assistance from the International Monetary Fund. In 1964, although the money supply changed only marginally compared to 1963, a rise of 64% occured in the level of domestic credit. While Government's requirements from the Banking system rose by nearly 9 million shillings, i.e. slightly over 25% of the previous year's level, private sector credit increased by over 70 million shs., that is 78%. During the year the legal maximum on advances by the Somali National Bank to Government was reached and it was necessary to resort to special advances. A major factor in Government's need for funds was delay in the receipt of budgetary aid which, for 1963 and 1964, were not received until May, 1965. Much of the rise in credit to the private sector was used by importers who increased their purchases from abroad very substantially. Certain uncertainties and speculative tendencies were present in 1964 as a result of administrative delays in the introduction of a new system of exchange and import controls, caused in turn by political difficulties in the formation of a new Government following the general elections. Indications were also present of unauthorized outflows of capital. The adverse trade balance reached a record for any year in the decade and the downward trend in the national foreign exchange reserves was sharply accentuated, with the 1964 drop the second worst decline on record. The consumer price index rose by 13%.

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The precipitate decline in freely disposable foreign reserves (since the 100% cover for the currency imposed limits upon the availability of total reserves) obliged Somalia to seek the assistance of the International Monetary Fund of which she had become a member on August 31, 1962. A stand-by arrangement for $ 4.7 million was arranged in 1964 and during the year drawings in foreign currency of this amount were made. A new exchange and trade control system was also introduced.

The year 1965 may be regarded as the end of the credit expansion period. National foreign exchange reserves declined that year 80% to reach a level well below one month imports and domestic prices, previously fairly stable, rose by over 13%. At the same time measures of financial retrenchment were beginning to take hold. Early during the year Government introduced a stabilization programme with ceilings on Central Bank credit to government and on commercial bank credit to the private sector. Particular efforts were made to restrain the growth in credit for imports. A further drawing of $ 5.6 million from the Fund was required. During both 1964 and 1965 the Somali National Bank was also obliged to borrow from Commercial Banks abroad to maintain the 100% currency cover.

As a result of the new programme, the level of the money supply during 1965 declined. Total domestic credit showed a year to year increase of 5% which was much below the growth rates of earlier years. Credit to Government fell but not sufficiently to offset a rise in credit to the private sector. The year was one of drought conditions but a rise in exports and a fall in imports led to an improvement in the trade deficit.

Thus, during the years 1960 to 1965, monetary policy was basically expansionist designed both to speed up economic growth and to monetize the economy as rapidly as possible. The Central Bank made very substantial advances to the treasury and medium and long term loans to Government and limited loans, to the commercila banks. The Commercial Section of the Somali National Bank along with the foreign commercial banks and the Credito Somalo, then the only Somali owned commercial bank, engaged in extending credit to the private sector. With monetary policy throughout the period favouring credit expansion except during the last year no use was made of such instruments of restraint as increases in Bank rate and in interest rates generally, of compulsory reserves for the commercial banks, credit ceiling or moral suasion. In the absence of financial markets, open market operations were not possible. By 1965 the foreign exchange situation had become so serious as to require monetary restraint which was imposed in the form of credit ceiling and moral suasion by the Central Bank.

The years 1966 to 1970 constitute a period in which monetary policy was basically one of restraint, in an effort which eventually achieved remarkable success, to build up the foreign reserves which had been very seriously depleted during the earlier years of rapid credit expansion, substantial budgetary deficits, and heavy trade deficits. In the early period both monetary and fiscal policy were expansionist: in the later period the reverse was the case.

In 1966, to support the stabilisation programme adopted in 1965, Somalia entered into a third stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund for $ 2.8 million. This amount was in addition to the $ 10.3

million drawn under two earlier stand-by arrangements. However, since the programme of restraint was sufficiently effective no drawing was necessary in 1966 except a special drawing of just under $ 1 million with respect to payment of the gold portion of the increase in Somalia's quota with the Fund, an increase which was part of a general rise in national quotas.

Credit restraint was continued and intensified in 1966. More favourable weather conditions led to an improvement in the economic situation after the severe drought of 1964-1965, and the consumer prices declined as supply increased. Credit to Government rose by 25% as a result of the non receipt of budgetary aid; credit to the private sector remained almost unchanged and as a result total domestic credit increased by nearly 6% almost the same growth rate as in the previous years. The net foreign reserves approximately tripled from their very low level at the end of the previous year.

With monetary policy favouring stabilisation and credit restraint, in accordance with the terms of the stand-by arrangement, certain difficulties in the execution of such policies became evident early in this second period of Somalia's financial history. Beginning in 1965 the Somali National Bank imposed limits on its credit to the Government, to the commercial banks, and to the private sector. But the commercial banks did not make substantial use of the central bank as a lender of last resort. Only the Credito Somalo made limited use of the SNB's rediscounting facilities. Hence changes in Bank Rate were not considered to be an effective instrument. Open market operations were not possible, as has been previously noted. Credit ceilings on individual banks were not used until 1967 and compulsory reserves not instituted until some time after that. Moral suasion was of limited usefulness. Hence in 1966 the main reliance of monetary policy was on ceilings on loans and advances by the S.N.B. to Government and on its own lending to the private sector. As Table I indicates, the restraint measures did have some effect in 1966.

In 1967 the stabilizaion programme was interrupted by the closing of the Suez Canal which dealt a heavy blow to Somalia, particularly where export receipts and government revenues were concerned. For the second year in succession consumer prices declined and budgetary aid was not received on time. It was necessary to allow a credit expansion of some 19% above the previous year's level. The Banking systems loans to Government rose to So. Shs. 82 million, a peak for any year-end in the decade. Most of the increase consisted of prefinancing of budgetary aid by the Central Bank. The net result of this year's financial operations was a drop of over half in the net foreign reserves which again reached a very low level. During 1967 the Somali National Bank imposed a system of credit ceilings on each of the five commercial banks as well as on its own commercial banking department and the ceiling arrangement undoubtedly kept marginal the increase in private credit.

At the beginning of 1967 a fourth stand-by arrangement was made with the Fund amounting to $15 million. Of this, $ 4 million was drawn but repayments of $ 4.7 million were made on earlier drawings; during the year Somalia slightly improved its debtor position with the IMF.

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A comprehensive reorganization of state banking institutions was initiated in 1968 which had the effect of changing the previous system of broad discretionary powers in the execution of monetary policy to more specific and detailed instruments of control. The Somali National Bank was given the power to require compulsory reserves with different ratios for different types of liabilities, to impose credit ceilings on commercial bank lending to the various sectors of the economy and to issue directives on the volume and terms of credit. The 100% currency cover was also removed, provision made for the separation from the Central Bank of its commercial banking activities, new regulations issued placing different limits than before on Somali National Bank's lending to Government, and the state owned commercial bank abolished. The activities of the Credito Somalo were absorbed by the Central Bank and by the newly created Somali Development Bank.

In 1968 there was a large increase in the foreign reserves as a result of the economic stabilisation policies. The money supply rose that year by 11%. Total domestic credit showed a 26.7% fall in credit to Government, more than offsetting an 11% increase in credit to the private sector and the public entities. Consumer prices rose for the first time in three years. The trade deficit was much the same as in 1967. The foreign reserves increased sharply to reach their highest level since 1963. Both the reserves and also Government's financial position vis-à-vis the Central Bank benefitted greatly from the receipt late in the year of the backlog in budgetary aid.

A fifth stand-by arrangement was made in 1968 with the IMF for $ 7 million of which drawing amounted to $ 3.7 million. However, repurchases of $ 11.4 million led to a substantial improvement during the year in this country's position with the Fund.

Marked improvement continued in the foreign reserves in 1969. The money supply rose at the same rate as in 1967 and 1968, namely, 11%. Total domestic credit with no change in the previous year, increased by 10% with credit to Government rising by 6% compared to the previous year's substantial decline. Government's financial position was helped by the arrival on time of that year's budgetary aid

Private credit rose by 11%, about the same rate as in 1968, as importers proceeded to build up stocks continuously until the political uncertainties resulting from the Parliamentary elections in March and the October 21st Revolution had lessened. Consumer prices rose during the year by nearly 7%. Bu the year-end national foreign reserves had risen by 46% to pass the 51 million shilling mark.

Some idea of the operations of the stabilization programme instituted during these years, and therefore the operations of monetary policy can be obtained from a brief analysis of the 1969 IMF stand-by arrangement. An amount of $ 6 million was agreed upon as a secondary line of foreign reserves. Actually no drawing was made during the year and repurchases of $ 1 million were made on earlier loans. At the time the stand-by was arranged, the Somali Government and the Central Bank on the one hand, and the Fund on the other, agreed upon certain measures. In the monetary field, a limit of net advances by the SNB to the Government was fixed at So. Sh. 64 mllion with provision for temporary advances above the maximum in anticipation of the receipt of foreign budgetary aid. A limit of 6 million shillings was set on credit by the Central Bank to ENCE (The State Trading Cooperative). Both these limits were unchanged from the maximum agreed upon in the 1968 stand-by. Further, the Somali authorities undertook to keep the expansion of credit by the banking system to the private sector at no more than 8 percent of the level outstanding at the end of October of the previous year. At the same time Government gave certain undertakings as regards fiscal policy. The credit limits were duly observed, principally by means of ceiling imposed on individual commercial banks by the S.N.B.

The year 1969 saw an attempt by the monetary authorities to increase savings through higher interest rates on deposits. These were raised to 0.5% on ordinary deposits, 2% on new savings deposits and a range of 2.5%, 3.5%, and 4% on time deposits maturing after 6, 12 and 24 months, respectively. These rates, agreed upon by the S.N.B. with the commercial banks, were minimum and the commercial banks could pay higher rates for deposits.

The process of reorganizing the banking system initiated in 1968, continued in 1969. The Somali Development Bank began active operations and steps were taken towards the separation of the central and commercial banking activities of the Somali National Bank.

During 1970 Somalia was again on an IMF stand-by arrangement, this time for $ 5 million and with similar measures of monetary and fiscal restraint as was the case in 1969. No drawing was made; a repayment of $ 1.9 million was made during the year. The money supply increased by 12% for the fourth successive year. But total domestic credit showed only a very slight rise of 2%. Government's financial requirements declined due to stricter control of expenditure and improved methods of revenue collection. Private sector credit, including credit to the Specified Public Entities, increased by some 6%, half the rate of the preceding two years. Consumer prices were stable and the trade deficit improved. on the basis of preliminary estimates. Somalia's first allocation of Special Drawing Rights from the IMF, together with the receipt of budgetary aid, also augmented the reserves. The net result was a very large rise in the national foreign exchange reserves which more than doubled, to reach about four months cover for imports. The December, 1970 level was the highest at any comparable time since 1961.

The year also saw important changes in the monetary system of Somalia, On May 7, 1970 the four foreign commercial banks were nationalized so as to improve the performance of the banking system in national economic development and to permit more effective foreign exchange control. During the remainder of the year these banks operated as nationalized agencies of the Somali National Banks. On 1st January 1971, two new commercial banks — Somali Credit and Savings Bank and the Somali Commercial Bank, were established, jointly owned by Government and the Central Bank and consisting of the former foreign banks together with the Commercial Banking Sector of the Somali National Bank.

In 1970, for the first time, compulsory reserves, amounting to 10%, were imposed upon the commercial banks from January with the 10% ratio

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of reserves to deposits being reached by April. The new instrument of control replaced credit ceiling as the main monetary control device in national stabilisation polices.

Over the last decade, the banking system, and in particular the Central Bank, has provided substantial assistance fo Government in the financing of recurrent and development budgetary expenditures. This assistance, in the case of the SNB, has taken the form of ordinary and extraordinary advances, medium and long term loans, the purchase in 1970 of over So. Sh. 9 million of Government's equity participation in the Somali Development Bank, temporary financing for road construction via the Revolving Fund, and loans and advances to various Specified Public Entities. All this has been in addition to the financing provided to the private sector.

Monetary policy in the first several years after Independence was in the direction of expansion. Therefore, as a result of falling foreign reserves and rising domestic prices, monetary restraint was applied, chiefly by means of ceiling on credit to Government and, where Private Sector credit was concerned, through credit ceilings on individual banks. More recently, compulsory reserves were instituted for the commercial banks.

In the execution of the 1971-1973 Development Plan the reorganized banking system can be expected to play an important role. In 1971 the Somali National Bank has undertaken to fill the gap in domestic financing. In other words, the necessary domestic resources will be provided by Government's contribution from recurrent budgetary revenues with the remainder, being provided in the first instance by the Central Bank. In turn the Government and the S.N.B. plan to establish a Treasury Bill market which will channel the savings, short or long term, of private individuals, business, and public institutions, to Government's needs in the domestic financing of the Development Programme.

The economic picture as the 1971-1973 Plan gets underway, is reasonably bright. Consumer prices are stable. The trade deficit is improving. Private activity remains on a plateau but an increased role is being played in the economy by the Public Entities. The Government's budget for 1971 is in balance. The national foreign exchange reserves are at a ten year high and, as of January 1971, Somalia is no longer on an IMF stand-by arrangement. In the monetary field, a policy of moderate credit expansion seems appropriate in the light of the needs and objectives of the new Plan.

3. Balance of Payments.

The foreign trade of Somalia had continued to retain features typical of countries at a low stage of development. The export trade has been largely in two commodities, Livestock and banana, while import trade is mostly in import of consumer goods, including a substantial part of food items.

The trend towards livestock exports becoming the most important single items of export has continued over the past years, replacing banana which has the most important item of export during the earlier period of the past decade. While between 1965 and 1969 the total value of export of live animals increased by 64.7% its proportion in value of total exports improved from 42% to 55%. The improvement in the position of exports of livestock and products as a whole has been from 51% in 1965 to 63% in 1969. During this period the export performance of bananas continued to suffer mainly due to difficulties in shipping after the closure of the Suez Canal and through increasing competition of bananas from other sources in the world market. The total value of export of banans in 1969 was only 88.6% of the value of the fruits exported in 1965. In terms of proportion of total exports, banana exports decreased in importance from 33% in 1965 to 24% in 1969. However, the efforts undertaken by the Revolutionary Government, and the large investments provided by the Programme in both sectors, will considerably increase the volume of exports as may be seen from the sectoral chapters. This will change the position of the balance of payments favourably.

Import trade has continued to fluctuate around a level of an annual import bill of So. Sh. 330 million. Import of food items accounted for not less than 25% of total value of imports, except in 1968 when food imports were only a tenth of total imports. In spite of availability of potential arable land, Somalia remains a net importer of cereals and cereal products, especially rice and wheat. The country imported in 1969 cereals and products in the following manner:

Item	*Quantity (tons)*	*Value (So. Sh. '000)*
Total cereals and cereal preparation	50,478	48,828
Of which		
Wheat and spelt unmilled	266	196
Rice	15,999	26,268
Maize	2,085	936
Sorghum	511	201
Wheat meal and flour	18,958	10,031
Cereal preparations	12,646	11,188

The total value of imports of cereals and cereal preparations increased significantly in terms of quantity during 1969 compared to the previous years. On the assumption that 1965 and 1969 were exceptional years, 1965 due to the severe drought in the country and 1969 being election year, the annual average import of cereals and cereal products computed over the three years 1966-1968 shows the following quantities.

Item	*Annual average imports (1966-1968) (tons)*
Cereals and cereal preparations	40,085
Of which	
Rice	14,920
Wheat flour	11,190
Pasta	8,513

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Import of other consumer goods of industrial origin have approximated nearly 20% of total imports while the share of goods which can be classified as «producer» goods was between 15 to 20% of imports.

Between 1965 and 1969 the adverse balance of trade continued, the most favourable among these years being 1966 and 1967 due to a decline in imports. The figures of exports expressed as a percentage of value of imports for the years 1965-1969 are as follows.

1965	54.2	percent
1966	71.2	»
1967	69.3	»
1968	62.4	»
1969	62.7	»

The direction of foreign trade during the period under review was stable. Saudi Arabia and South Yemen for livestock and Italy for bananas on the export side and Italy for imports were the most important trading partners.

The balance of payments of the country for the years 1965 and 1969 indicate:

(i) a continuing deficit on the balances of goods and services; and

(ii) a large positive transfers and continuing inflow of capital.

1969 however, showed a record surplus of So. Sh. 41 million. The overall balance of payments has fluctuated widely through changing weather conditions which has affected agricultural production, the adverse effects of the closing of the Suez Canal, the varying pattern of imports bill due to fluctuating expectations of the business community and irregularity in the disbursement of Italian budgetary aid.

SUMMARY OF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: 1965 - 1970

	1965	*1966*	*1967*	*1968*	*1969*	*1970*
Balance of Trade	—110	—103	—111	—114	—125	—115
Balance of services	— 44	— 43	— 59	— 49	— 6	— 35
Balance of transfers	111	71	91	140	84	88
Balance on current account	—103	— 75	— 79	— 23	— 47	— 62
Net private capital	2	11	17	17	7	32
Net Public capital	71	63	52	27	73	47
Errors & omissions	5	12	3	2	8	— 7
Net change in reserves (—increase)	25	— 11	7	— 23	— 41	— 10

Some overstatement in reserves in 1969 may be present due to the inflow of external assistance in the form of loans amounting to between So. Sh. 15 to 20 million which was not utilised during that year.

The figures of balance of payments for 1970 given in the table are estimates and correspond to the trend during the earlier part of the year. The balance of payments was in equilibrium during the first half of the year. Both exports and imports were at a lower level comparatively. The improvement in the trade deficit was partly offset by a large deficit on services. Delay in receipt of budgetary aid till August of the year showed itself in reduced transfers during the first half of the year. Borrowings were also at a lower level, but there has been sharp increase in private capital inflow mainly from investment in mineral exploration. The second half of 1970 was expected to show a small surplus in balance of payments.

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CHAPTER IV.

SECTORAL PROGRAMME

I. LIVESTOCK

1. The Setting and Strategy of Development.

a. the Setting.

Livestock continues to pay a central role in the economy of Somalia; 80% of the population depend directly on livestock raising; 60% as nomadic pastoralists and the rest as transhumant agriculturists or as settled agriculturists raising animals as an important means of livelihood. Secondy, livstock has been gaining on bananas as the most important single item of export. While livestock exports were only 28 percent of all exports from Somalia in 1960, it represented 55% in 1969. With hides and skins added the proportion becomes 63% of total exports in 1969.

Estimates of livestock popluation in the country are not firm. The Livestock Development Survey report of 1964 indicated the following figures of animal population.

Type of animal	*In millions*
Cattle	1.4
Camels	2.0
Sheep	2.3
Goats	4.7
Total	10.4

A 1968 estimate fixed the cattle population at 2.4 million; an increase of 1 million over the earlier figure. The following table shows the off-take of animals based on export of live animals reported to customs, a fixed number of 60,000 cattle which traditionally go over borders into Kenya unrecorded, and the number of hides and skins exported inflated by a fixed proportion for internal utilisation; cattle hides 25%, sheep and goats skins 5%, and camel hides 10%.

ESTIMATED OFF-TAKE OF ANIMALS: 1964-1969

(in thousand heads)

Type of animal (1)	*1964* (2)	*1965* (3)	*1966* (4)	*1967* (5)	*1968* (6)	*1969* (7)
Cattle	192	287	285	236	274	228
Sheep	2,585	2,977	1,722	1,722	2,381	2,148
Goats	2,114	3,291	1,522	1,455	2,122	3,354
Camels	28	35	45	51	28	25

Source: Estimates from Official Statistics.

A report for the years 1958-1959 for Somaliland Protectorate estimated the livestock population in the area to be 10 million sheep and goats, 3 million camels and 250,000 cattle, almost all of which were owned by nomads.

The Livestock Development Agency puts up the following estimate for the livestock population in 1970:

Type of animal	*No. in millions*
Cattle	3.0
Camels	2.5
Sheep and Goats	15.0
Total	20.5

The last estimate probably comes very much close to the truth. The estimates made by the FAO and the Livestock Development Agency mentioned above as well as the data on off-take of animals, therefore point to the irreconciliability among the various probable estimates of livestock population in the country and high-lights the need for accepting with caution such estimates till the time when a comprehensive survey of livestock in the country is made.

The geogfraphical distribution of animals is linked with the availability of forage and water. A majority of the cattle are in the Benadir, Upper and Lower Juba Regions. Camels are evenly distributed in the country while 80% of sheep and 20% of goats are in the northern regions.

The condition of the ranges presents a major problem. Surveys conducted reveal that the ranges of the North-Western and North-eastern regions are in a critical condition; a severe drought could be fatal to many livestock. The reasons for degeneration of the range in the northern regions have been

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several; a sizeable increase in livestock numbers growth of urban areas and enlargement of village settlements restricts the people residing in them from migrating according to availability of grazing, the growth of northern port of Berbera as the major exit of export animals makes the hinterland a general purpose stock route and the vegetation is systematically destroyed by moving herds of animals; land has been enclosed illegally by private parties into zaribas for private grazing. Even the «reserves» are badly overgrazed due to lack of effective grazing control and it is comparatively difficult now to find areas suitable for demonstrating range potential.

The ranges of Bosaso have forage on the hillsides for browing and the area is considered ideal for sheep, goat and camel production.

No complete survey of the range potential has been made in this area, till now, but at present a survey of Northern Rangelands is making a study of the potential of this region. In general, the ranges of Majertinia are not as heavily used as those of the regions in the north of the country. The low natural carrying capacity of the ranges and the unfavourable rainfall makes the use of the vast areas necessary.

Ranges of Mudugh and those portions of Hiran and Benadir north of the Shebelli river comprise of one of the finest but least known ranges of Somalia. These ranges are in better condition than those of the more northern areas, offering a high potential, but has not been adequately described or studied.

The ranges between the Shebelli and the Juba in the area known as the inter-river area has been studied in detail by the Agricultural and Water Survey of 1964. The Survey found that the ranges are not producing to capacity and recognised that they are deteriorating. Bush control has been suggested as a method of range improvement; a selective method of bush contral, combined with an increase in browsing animals, primarily goats, could improve these rangelands. These ranges occur in an area of social transition and high crop potential and therefore present the problems of integrating the present livestock industry with the developing cultivated agriculture. The tse-tse fly area along the rivers also offers a hindrance to range management. This area being the only major area of unused rangeland in the country, removal of the fly would allow the utilisation of the ranges on fuller scale.

The southern ranges in the area south of Juba is a great cattle county. Range condition here is variable according to the proximity of water. In general, the Lower Juba area has a high potential for cattle and wild life production, although range improvements such as water development and bush clearing are needed in addition to strict grazing control if the potential is to be realised.

Improved pasture generally do not exist in the country at present, eventhough experimental work to improve an area at Warmahan demonstrated the feasibility of controlled grazing of natural range land and by mowing.

The rangelands surveyed have considerable reserve capacity as far as forage production is concerned. The potential increase in cattle population is assumed to be possible with sufficient quantity and quality of water well distributed over the area. The areas with the best potential appear to be the Shebelle Flood Plain Region, the Lower Juba-Shebelle Flood Plain region, the Western Marine Plain region and the Baidoa Plain sub-region of the Central Uplands Plan region. The northern parts of the surveyed areas are more suitable for raising sheep and goats since these animals are better able to withstand the arid conditions.

Water, is crucial to the nomadic way of life and determines the size of the herd, the nomadic pattern of movement, the condition of the rangeland and the survival of the population in these areas.

Considerable development has been undertaken in sinking boreholes for the use of animals and human beings. These activities have been in addition to the traditional and ancient art of hand-digging of wells undertaken by the nomads themselves. A large amount of hydrological information has also been asembled through exploratory drilling for oil and water through special surveys undertaken for locating under-ground water sources. The boreholes sunk by government are normally maintained by them, yet additional work is required to establish a system of maintenance and repair of wells and their equipment in order to make them perennial centres of watering. The Water Law which has been passed has the role of regulating the use of water and avoiding the danger of watering points becoming areas of irrational range utilisation.

The construction of earth tanks on an individual basis or through group self-help basis is a common feature in the country. A new development has been the construction of cement lined cisterns for storage of water. Such works have increased the available supply of water in the country, though very much more needs to be done to establish a co-ordinated system of water harvesting and spreading on a country-wide basis.

Flood irrigation and water spreading work throughout the country offer large scope for rational utilisation of range areas. Correct range management and flood irrigation and water spreading are urgently needed especially in the Northren Regions to stop the danger to the rangelands.

Livestock are generally healthy and do not suffer from serious endemic diseases. Outbreak of diseases occurs from time to time eventhough these have not yet taken the form of large epidemics. Surveys and studies made into the problem of livestock development in the country have pointed out even before independence the need for establishing disease control and eradication programme in the country as a central factor in support of developing markets in foreign countries, especially in the high income European markets.

Trypanosomiasis, rinderpest and contagious pleuropneumonia are diseases which need eradication measures. The former disease whose carrier is the tse-tse fly and which is prevalent in the riverine areas along the Shebelli and Juba rivers requires intensive study and eradication of flies.

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This is complementary to the problem of development of the areas for agriculture and livestock rearing, generally through a programme of settlements. A first step towards the solution of this problem was made when the Livestock Development Agency initiated preliminary investigations on the incidence of tse-tse fly in the country. The stage has now been reached when large initial investments are needed to extend the study of specific areas to determine the intensity of incidence of tse-tse fly and to evolve the most effective method of eradication. In the meantime the stock owners who keep cattle in these areas should continue to protect the animals from infection through use of drugs.

Rinderpest is important from the export trade point of view, although this disease is not widespread. Cattle often become infected through animals brought in across the borders.

In spite of the fact that stock-owners are aware of the seriousness of this disease they have not usually the means to control an outbreak of it and therefore there has always been need to undertake the control and eradication of the disease on a national scale. This has been done with the implementation of the Join Rinderpest Campaign.

Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia exists in Somalia on a limited scale and tends to affect the pastoral herds. However, the spreal of the disease has been checked effectively with culture vaccine. Conditions similar to caprine pleuro-pneumonia in goats exist in the country and has been in the past a cause for heavy losses in animals. Effective control measures have been taken and the outbreak of this disease is being limited.

Tick infestation has been recognised by stock owners in the North for many yaers and Government had established dips in selected areas long before independence. However, the situation in the South has been different in so far as no measures against infestation were undertaken for cattle till very recently when the Livestock Development Agency started establishing dips. Though the benefits of dipping against ecto-parasites are well known in the northern regions, there is yet need to establish facilities on a wider scale to make treatment effective. The requirement of dips in the southern regions for treatment of cattle remains equally important.

Both ecto-parasites and endo-parasites have been known to the stock owners and they are already familiar with the treatment of these infestations. Medicines for treatment are also available with reasonable ease in most parts of the country.

Yet an intensive campaign to educate the nomadic herders of the seriouness of these infestations to the quality of the animals and to the hides and skins is required.

Animal health services have been given by the Department of Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range as well as by the Livestock Development Agency. The department of Veterinary Services has field staff to carry on work in the rural areas. The extent of organisation and the effectiveness of their work continues to be weak due to overall lack of resources, both material and human. Efforts which have been begun during the period of the Short-term Development Programme for trengthening the veterinary services in the country have initiated a programme for restructuring the services with emphasis on greater decentralisation of responsibilities in diagnostic and curative work in the various regional headquarters. The Department has also been moving towards the organisation of health services with a priority in those areas which are crucial to export trade in animals.

The following table shows the scale of work in animal disease control undertaken by the Department during the three years of the Short-term Development Programme 1968-1970.

VACCINATION-TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK DURING THE PERIOD 1968-1970

Type of vaccination-treatment	No. of heads of livestock receiving vaccination		
	1968	1969	1970
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rinderpest	426,116	665,520	1,716,995
C. B. P. P.	370,356	268,601	607,298
Black quarter	55,205	59,436	94,050
Anthrax	45,118	116,726	128,145
Trypannosomiasis	67,742	45,099	163,435
Ectoparasites	87,168	1,826,867	715,313
Helminthiasis	60,206	156,376	165,571
C. C. P. P.	53,058	4,442	13,135

Source: Department of Animal Health & Production.

The Serum and Vaccine Institute which has been functioning at Merca for many years and producing the essential sera and vaccines required in disease control work was moved to Mogadishu during 1969 into enlarged facilities. When fully organised the new Institute will have facilities for manufacturing a wider variety of sera and vaccines in larger quantities in order to support the increasing need of the country for more effective animal health measures.

The Livestock Development Agency has also been active in disease control work through a project for trading in drugs.

The Agency has organised distribution through the Veterinary Department as well as through its own personnel in rural areas. The project has streamlined the system of purchases of essential drugs from abroad and their distribution to traders as well as stock owners.

Inferior quality of the original.

The Training School for Animal Health Assistants serves a basic need of the animal service through its program of training personnel who will eventually man the posts of veterinary assistants in rural areas at the district level. Training facilities available in the country are expected to remove the existing weaknesses of the field organisation which are mainly lack of training and support services.

The structure of marketing of livestock and livestock products in the country remains to be fully developed to match the requirements of development of the sector at a fast rate. Trading is done on a small scale all over the country. With a large number of traders competition is keen, but this has not led to organised public auction of livestock and therefore prices and number of animals traded fluctuate seasonally. This fluctuation is intensified due to the propensity of livestock herders to trade off animals during the dry season and more specially during a season of drought while retaining them during the priod when forage is available in the countryside. This practice arises also out of the traditional attitude of the herders towards animals as a form and symbol of wealth.

Demand for animals and animal products in Somalia in the market economy is largely dependant on external demand conditions. The following table of exports shows that in spite of fluctuations over the years, an overall increasing trend persists, especially in export of sheep and goats, which accounted for 80% to 85% of the total value of live animals exported. The rate of growth of exports of live animals between 1960 and 1969 has been of the order of 9.7% per annunm.

ANIMAL EXPORTS AND UNIT VALUE OF ANIMAL: 1960-1969

Number in '000 - Price in So. Sh.

Year	Cattle		Camels		Goats		Sheep	
	No.	Price	No.	Price	No.	Price	No.	Price
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1960	12.4	239	6.3	337	148.5	65	426.0	55
1961	24.9	236	7.7	392	180.5	71	447.2	60
1962	31.5	246	10.4	427	221.5	77	525.9	63
1963	49.4	315	16.6	564	189.7	83	670.5	55
1964	56.6	348	17.7	549	192.0	84	823.5	50
1965	38.1	380	24.1	560	375.5	79	416.1	53
1966	39.1	304	24.1	628	487.2	72	610.5	52
1967	35.7	344	36.7	585	366.5	78	566.9	55
1968	41.6	344	17.0	675	514.4	80	787.8	70
1969	34.3	344	25.3	622	694.6	79	711.9	69

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics.

Parallel with the increase in number of animals exported, there has also been an increase in price per head of animal, though at a lower rate.

Over 80 percent of the export of animals was to Saudi Arabia and the People's Republic of South Yemen, with the rest to other Arab countries. It is anticipated that this pattern of marketing will continue with some strengthening of trade with the UAR and the East African countries.

An unrecorded number of cattle, estimated between 40,000 and 60,000 move across the frontier from Somalia into Kenya This movement is likely to continue due to increasing demand for animals in Kenya. Such uncontrolled traffic reduces the overall benefit derived by the community as a whole. It is essential that this trade is placed on a continuing legal and systematic basis to the benefit of the country.

The Livestock Development Agency is responsible for strengthening the marketing structure in the country especially in export trade, and has been made responsible for veterinary inspection at ports in order to ensure greater confidence in importers. The Agency has established a holding ground in Kismayo where animals could be held both for improving their condition and also as a quarantine measure before they are sold to the factory or exported. The Agency has also been establishing livestock markets in order to introduce regular auctions at cattle sales and eventually selection and grading of animals by weight.

Since the traditional marketing organisation in the regions in the north is better developed, the attention of the Livestock Development Agency has been concentrated in the first instance in improving facilities at ports in that area and organisation of shipping. It has also initiated a programme for establishing facilities for water, fodder and rest for animals on the major stock route along the Burao-Berbera road. Experimental chartering of livestock carriers by the Agency has demonstrated that the mortality rate among sheep and goats which has usually been as high as 10 to 20% could be brought down to less than 1%. In addition the animals retain their weight better in special vessels.

Export of live animals is supplemented by a developing meat packing industry. There are now two meat packing plants in the country; one in Mogadishu managed by the private sector and the other at Kismayo, wholly owned by the Government. The plant in Mogadishu has been processing corned beef and meat extract for export to Europe and has an operating capacity of nearly 150 animal per day. The Kismayo Meat Factory is designed to process 60,000 heads of animal per annum. Neither of the two factories utilises the by-products available.

In spite of a large livestock population in the country, consumption of milk and milk products is almost autonomous of the household; there is scarcely any systematic markets for milk or milk products, except in the urban centres.

In Mogadishu the supply of milk to the large urban population has been made by keepers of small herds of milkers and there has always been a case for starting a factory for processing of milk and milk products, first in order to introduce hygeinic processes and secondly to encourage a

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dairy industry in the country. The Mogadishu Milk Factory has been in operation since 1965. Although designed to process 20,000 litres of milk per day, the factory has been operating at less than capacity due to non-availability of milk, as well as problems of distribution. It is now recognised that creation of a dairy farm to assure at least a minimum quantity of milk supply to the factory is essential before the factory can become economically viable.

Export of hides and skins has for many years been an important activity in the livestock sector. While proportionately the exports of hides and skins have declined in importance to export of animals, they still are an important item. The fololwing table gives data on exports of hides and skins in numbers during 1968 and 1969.

EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS: 1968-1969

(in numbers)

Sl. No.	Item of Hides and Skins	1968	1969
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Cattle	137,811	107,238
2.	Goats	1,531,140	2,532,628
3.	Sheep	1,536,324	1,366,956
4.	Camel	7,526	10,463
5.	Crocodile	2,983	1,325
6.	Gazelle	48,245	63,579
7.	Dik Dik	298,162	306,190
8.	Kudo	8,000	13,462
9.	Leopard	28	3
10.	Cheetah	32	808
11.	Others	5	414
	Sub-total livestock (1-4)	3,212,801	4,017,285
	Sub-total: Wild game (5-11)	367,445	385,881

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics.

The value of exports of hides and skins during the period 1966-1969 was:

Year	*Value of exports (So. Sh.)*
1966	10,997,000
1967	8,903,000
1968	11,742,000
1969	17,079,000

Most of the exports were in the form of raw hides. Somalia has therefore not been able to exploit fully the potentialities of the hides and skins market either through export of semi-processed hides and skins or through the export of finished leather and leather products, in spite of the fact that the sheep skins exported from the Northern Region have a good reputation for fine quality.

The major concentration of hides industry in the country is in Benadir Region where raw hides and skins are tanned and the leather used for manufacture of footwear. Most of the tanners are small producers who carry on the trade as a cottage industry. The production of good quality hides and skins in the country is also hindered by the fact that improved methods of drying or salting the hides and skins are not known in the countryside and therefore the quality of the product available for export often is downgraded by the traders and purchasers.

The export market for hides and skins all over the world is often very fickle and the primary producer is generally in the position of being at the mercy of the trader due to wide seasonal and inter-year variability in demand for their products. They are also without sufficient financial resources to take advantage of the market situation. For the small producers, therefore, the existence of a marketing organisation which will support their operations on a co-operative basis is important. Such an or organisation does not yet exist in Somalia.

A Centre for Hides, Skins and Leather was established in the country in 1967 to carry on applied research and training in leather technology and also as an advisory service on marketing and exports of hides and skins. The Centre has been doing valuable work in organising the small producers into viable groups and teaching them new technology. It has also been giving technical support to a project sponsored by the Livestock Development Agency for establishing drying sheds in various parts of the country where the owners will be able to utilise scientific methods of drying hides and skins. Special efforts are also being made by the Centre to organise a production centre for the manufacture of high quality leather and leather products which will meet the internal requirement of the country for footwear.

Inferior quality of the original.

The Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 noted that livestock development should be viewed in the following perspective: need for creating infrastructure necessary for the rational development of production; specific programmes of disease control for the improvement of the quality and number of animals and the creation of an efficient internal and external marketing system. In partial fulfilment of these long-term objectives, the programmes included the following projects:

A. *Animal disease control.*

1. Strengthening of veterinary services;
2. Rinderpest and C.B.P.P. control;
3. Joint Rinderpest Campaign;
4. Parasite treatment centres;
5. Purchase and distribution of drugs;
6. Serum and Vaccine Institute;
7. School for Animal Health Assistants.

B. *Animal Production.*

8. Centre for Hides, Skins and Leather;
9. Drying sheds for hides and skins.

C. *Marketing.*

10. Holding grounds;
11. Stock markets;
12. Pilot project: incorporating all three aspects of livestock development.

A. Animal Disease Control.

The projects for disease control and eradication included in the Programme were mainly for strengthening such activities in the country as a whole. Under the circumstances, intensification of disease control by establishing disease free zones supporting a marketing programme was not specifically intended in the Programme. This approach was necessary in order to assure that a minimum programme for disease control will be available to the stock owners in the country, and that the traditional marketing organisation which is spread over the whole country is not starved of reasonably healthy animals for export or domestic consumption. Livestock herding being the main occupation of a majority of the population in Somalia, the need for at least a minimum programme to cover the entire country is an imperative. The projects for disease control in the Programme have therefore been support-projects for the ordinary activities of the Veterinary Department.

While in the Short-Term Development Programme separate projects were included for *strengthening of veterinary services* and *rinderpest and C.B.P.P. control*, in actual implementation, these two projects were integrated in the field. However, due to the non-availability of external assistance through which regional centres were to be equipped and manned, the projects could not be implemented fully.

The project for Joint-Rinderpest Campaign began implementation in 1969. The campaign started in the southern regions from where the work is to move to the northern regions after two years. Till the end of August 1970, the campaign inoculated nearly 1.2 million cattle. The short-fall in expenditure on this project has been mainly through delay in starting the campaign due to the need for spending an initial period of time in convincing the stock owners of the need for the campaign and to make them accept vaccination of animals.

Implementation of the project for *Parasite Treatment Centres* commenced in 1969 and 2 spray races were completed during that year. Four spray races were completed in 1970, leaving a short-fall in implementation of 24 spray races to be taken up during the period of the Development Programme 1971-1973.

Livestock Development Agency implemented the project of the *purchase and distribution of veterinary drugs* to stock owensr both through its own staff as well as through the Veterinary Department. Implementation started in 1969 and continued through 1970. The project has been instrumental in speeding up drug distribution activities in the country.

The Project for the *Serum and Vaccine Institute* involved the construction of new buildings for the Institute at Mogadishu with additional equipments and facilities for production of greater quantities of sera and vaccine. The new building has been constructed and the Institute shifted from Merca to Mogadishu. Even though equipments for the new Institute were to be obtained through foreign assistance, these were not received during the programme period. It is expected that as a result of negotiations already entered into, the equipment will be received during 1971. The project may therefore be assumed to have been completed. A unit for carrying out serological diagnostic work on animal diseases was also expected to be located in the new Institute. Only very preliminary work on this has been done.

The Training School for Animal Health Assistants was started in 1967. Two batches of 30 students each have completed their course of studies during the Short-Term Development Programme period, one in September 1969 and the other in September 1970. The first batch of students has now been absorbed into service as District Veterinary Officers, while those belonging to the second batch have been working with the Joint-Rinderpest Campaign.

B. Animal Production.

Animal production programme has been confined to two projects on the assumption that priority in livestock development will be for disease control, marketing and provision of water facilities.

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The Centre for Hides, Skins and Leather was established in 1967 During the period of the programme the project has been able to establis contact with the tanners in the country both small scale and large an demonstrate to them better methods in tanning. The opening of a substation in the North which was included in the Programme was not don

The project for *drying sheds for hides and skins* was to have been implemented through the technical support of the Centre for Hides, Skins and Leather, with a target of 10 centres during the Programme period. Only three sheds have been completed due to the late arrival of a specialist in hides and skins improvement.

C. Marketing.

Three *holding grounds* were to have been built during the Programm period; at Kismayo, Hargeisa and Burao. The Livestock Development Agency which was to implement the project decided subsequently that instead of holding grounds in the Northern regions, staging posts will b constructed at a subsequent period.

Even though it was expected that the holding ground at Kismayo will be completed during 1970 this has not been done due to delay in receiving finances for the construction, shortage in some of the essential building materials as well as lack of trained personnel to undertake the specialised work of fencing the perimeter of the holding ground.

Ten stock markets were to be opened as an ancillary project to the holding ground. However, only two markets have been opened; the reduction in target was due to lower demand for animals from the holding ground during the Programme period.

The Short-Term Development Programme had included a pilot project for livestock development. The Programme had anticipated that the first phase of the project consisting of construction of two watering points with water reservoirs, holding ground and quarantine station will be completed during the Programme period. The watering points were constructed and only preliminary works on the holding ground and quarantine station could be completed.

D. The Strategy of Development.

The concern of the First Five-Year Plan and the Short-Term Development Programme for livestock development has been with improvement in the quality of the animals in the country, as well as establishment of a rational marketing organisation. Early stages of development have to take into account the long period required for improvement in quality of animals through breeding programmes. Therefore, the first stages of development emphasised the need for disease control and eradication on as wide a scale as possible to lead to improved survival rate of animal and, therefore, increase in off-take for marketing. The Livestock Development Survey has identified the major diseases and the Animal Health Services have been conducting disease control work in the country. The joint-rinderpest campaign which is a regional programme covering the East African countries, is part of the larger programme of disease control.

Mixed cropping of livestok and agricultural products tends to increase per capita incomes in rural households. A judicious combination of these two activities is therefore of importance in a long range programme of economic development in the country. The capacity of the Somali rangeland being under utilised, especially in the southern regions and with a low offtake rate for cattle and camels, there is apparently greater potentialities for development of scientific utilisation of ranges for increasing the capacity of the economy.

The general development problems in the livestock sub-section may be considered to have already been identified. What is left to be done is that the programme of work of the Veterinary Department, the Livestock Development Agency, the Serum and Vaccine Institute, the Centre for Hides and Skins and the Training School for Animal Health Assistants should be pressed forward with greater vigour.

The supporting pilot project for livestock development as well as the Joint Rinderpest Campaign will also form important elements of development activity during the Development Programme Period.

From the organisational point of view, expansion in field services is imperative and development strategy will depend heavily on the possibilities of re-organisation and strengthening of veterinary field services directed to disease control, production and marketing tasks.

While the projects which have been included in the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 are projects of continuing nature into a longer term perspective, the preliminary efforts being made by the Livestock Development Agency to enter into export trade of animals in order to maintain high standards in the quality of animal exports to the traditional markets in Arabia, and also to exploit new markets, is an extension in the right direction of the marketing programme.

The transformation of the project for development of hides and skins from a research and extension service to a production oriented project will also be necessary to exploit fully the potentialities of utilisation of animal by-products.

Livestock development has also to be programmed for maximisation of incomes of the livestock producers.

The sedentarisation of nomads and the transhumant population into settled livestock raising groups along with agricultural production and ancilliary occupation and the development of livestock raising by the agriculturists, are two aspects of long range development of livestock industry in the country. The immediate phase of development should therefore emphasize programmes which will initiate a trend along development of mixed farming and range management. The general strategy following this development path will concern itself with the following tasks.

(i) Water resources for animals will be developed all over the country;

(ii) Development of ranges will become part of the overall livestock development programme;

Inferior quality of the original.

(iii) Areas will be developed for holding animals for ranging and fattening. This presupposes an intensive programme of disease control in selected zones, including eradication of the tse-tse fly in the country.

(iv) Zonal intensification of disease control will be implemnted as part of an overall programme of disease control and eradication through a national programme of veterinary extension work.

(v) Wherever possible, co-operative organisation for livestock development especially marketing, will be developed to work in close collaboration with a government programme for supplying the infrastructural facilities and services required for such development.

(iv) Facilities for stock routes and development of export facilities at ports and harbours will be created.

(vii) A system of internal and external market intelligence will be established for the benefit of both the primary producers and the traders. Rationalisation of export trade has to be made in order at least to retain these markets. This has to be done through a programme of grading of animals, better transportation and competitive selling in the external market as well as programmes for export promotion abroad.

An integrated livestock development programme will have as its main bjectives:

a) Increase in the income of primary producers;

b) creation of means by which increased incomes can be rationally invested in further development of livestock industry, including exploitation of livestock in agro-industries;

c) building up of basic and infrastructural facilities including services, which are directly related to a programme of livestock development.

d) building up of institutions necessary for development at the local level as well as re-organisation of administrative organs of government necessary for such development.

2. Development Programme.

The projects included in the Development Programme 1971-1973 are framed on the basis of the strategy already discussed. They are divided into the three main aspects of livestock development, namely:

(i) Disease control;

(ii) Animal production and

(iii) Marketing.

The European Economic Community pilot project for livestock development which is a «spill-over» from the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970, however, is in the nature of an integrated programme in an area pre-selected for development and consists of sub-projects dealing with the major aspects of livestock development.

It has already been noted that both the First Five-Year Plan and the Short-Term Development Programme have discussed strategies which are relevant to livestock development over a longer horizon than the plan or Programme period. Some of the Projects which have been included in the 1971-73 Development Programme, therefore, are of a continuing nature, whil marginal changes and additions wherever appropriate.

Supporting projects for livestock development are included in other sectors. These consist of projects for:

1. Water resources development implemented by the Ministry of Public Works;
2. Self-help water resources and rural roads projects implemented by the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

These projects are discussed in greater details in the appropriate sectors.

CONTINUING PROJECTS.

Costs: So. Shs. 3,396,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

1. Joint-Rinderpest Campaign.

The Joint-Rinderpest Campaign which is a regional programme covering countries in the East African Sub-Region, started in 1969 in Somalia. A preparatory period was required in order to convince the stock owners of the need for rinderpest eradication and the measures to be adopted for this purpose. In 1970 regualr work on the campaign was begun in the Southern Regions of the country by mass vaccination of cattle. During the first six months of 1970 over a million animals were vaccinated. During 1971 and 1972 vaccination will be done at the rate of 1.5 million heads of cattle per year.

The project is therefore continued into the Development Programme 1971-1973 when vaccination of all cattle in the country will be completed.

2. Establishment of Parasite Treatment Centres.

Cost: So. Sh. 265,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

Thirty parasite treatment centres were included in the Short-Term Development Programme for implementation. However, due to delay in the finalisation of the project, and the arrival of Project Manager in the field, the rate of implementation has been low. Since six out of the proposed thirty treatment centres will be completed by the end of 1970, 24 centres will be constructed during 1971. Provision for these has therefore been included in the Development Programme 1971-1973.

In the initial period of the operation of the project, treatment against endoparasites will be given free for demonstration purposes. It is expected that at a subsequent stage, a small charge to cover the operating costs of the projects will be made if this is found feasible.

One watchman for each of the centres will be required and provision has been made in the project for the salary of these persons as well as cost of constructing huts for their accommodation.

The cost of establishing the project during 1971 will be So. Shs. 138,395. A provision of So. Shs. 265,395 for operating the completed facilities of 30 treatment centres has been included in the programme.

3. Training School for Animal Health Assistants.

Cost: So. Sh. 3,959,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

Funds provided in the Development Programme will stabilise the existing project with some re-orientation in the curriculum and composition of students. It is expected that emphasis will be given to training of departmental staff. Since the departmental staff consists of persons at different levels of basic training, it will be essential that the second phase of the project will also diversify the curriculum suitable to the various groups of departmental staff, consistent with the requirements of the department, especially in regard to development activities. It is estimated that nearly 400 persons will require either in-service or formal training to man the existing posts in the Department.

The cost of the project during the programme period will be So. Sh. 3,959 million out of which the domestic budget will finance So. Sh. 1,681 million.

4. Centre for Hides, Skins and Leather.

Cost: So. Sh 4,138,626.
Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

The project «Centre for Hides, Skins and Leather» in the Short-Term Development Programme, which started in 1967 is expected to be completed by September 1971. The project which includes applied research, training in leather technology, the use of animal by-products and advisory services on marketing and export also includes plans for establishing a sub-station of the Centre at Burao. The progress of implementation of the project has been satisfactory. The sub-station in Burao will be opened in 1971. A provision of So. Shs. 200,000 is being made in the budget of the Livestock Development Agency for this purpose.

The Centre has decided to expand its activities by adding a production section. The project «Drying sheds for Hides and Skins» which was shown as a separate project in the Short-Term Development Programme will be merged with this project in the Development Programme 1971-1973.

The following items of leather and leather goods are expected to be produced during the programme period:

A.	*Tannery Section.*	*1971*	*1972*	*1973*
(i)	Sole leather - seder	25,172 kg.)	45,000	70,000
	» » - Necks	17,172 »)		
	» » - Legs	8,448 »)		
(ii)	Vegetable upper leather	30,000 sq. ft.	60,000	90,000
(iii)	Lining	15,000 » »	30,000	45,000
(iv)	Finished upper	1,200 » »	2.500	10,000
(v)	Splits	6,248 » »		
(vi)	Skins - gazelles	1,000 Nos.		
(vii)	Skins - dik dik	20,000 »		
(viii)	Skins - pickled	10,000 »		
B.	*Leather Utilisation Section.*			
(i)	Military & Police sandals	15,000 pairs	30,000	45,000
(ii)	Civilian sandals & shoes	500 »	1,000	2,000
(iii)	Other Leather articles	30,000 Shs.	100,000 Shs.	150.000
(iv)	Repair services	2,000 »		

The operational structure of the project during the programme period will be as follows:

(i) Hides and skins improvement services;
(ii) Tannery section;
(iii) Leather Utilisation Section;
(iv) Animal by-products section;
(v) Management, including marketing & development section.

Somalia imports leather and leather articles from abroad. The shift in policy reflected in this project is to reduce imports and produce leather and leather articles for local consumption and export.

The staff requirements for the projects during 1971 will be:

Sector	*Existing staff*	*Additional*	*Tot*
Tannery	10	11	2
Leather utilisation	6	21	27
Drying sheds - N. Regions	30	—	3
Administration	15	—	1
Total	61	32	9

There will be a reduction of 11 persons in the Leather Utilisation Se tion during 1972 and 1973 when all leather utilisation equipment will ha been erected.

The total cost of the project during the Programme period will So. Sh. 3,938,626 including salary of staff attached to the project «dryi sheds for hides and skins». The costing has been done separately for t departments and therefore total costs will include payments made by o section to another (e.g. leather utilisation to tannery). However, the pr ject has estimated a revenue of So. Sh. 797,096 during 1971 which is e pected to increase during subsequent years, mainly through sales of i proved skins and hides, restrictions on imports of leather and leath articles, better system of collection of charges at the drying sheds, levy exported skins and revenue from the pickling plant which will be estab shed at Burao.

Capital cost to the extent of So. Sh. 200,000 is being provided for in t budget of the Livestock Development Agency during 1971 to establish dr ing sheds and a sub-station at Burao. The organisational set-up for t establishments are yet to be worked out. However, the Centre for Hid Skin and Leather will be in charge of the technical advisory work connect with these two establishments.

6. Holding Ground - Kismayo.

Cost: So. Sh. 2,640,000.

Implementing Authority: Livestock Development Agency.

While the construction of the Kismayo Holding Ground was expect to be completed during the period of the Short-Term Development P gramme 1968-1970 there has been a short-fall in the achievement of t target.

This being a continuation of the project included in the Short-Term Development Programme, the purpose of it remains what was originally visualised, namely, to hold cattle in quarantine for veterinary treatment before they are consigned either to the Kismayo Meat Factory or export. The animals will be treated against rinderpest, anthrax, foot and mouth disease and C.B.P.P. They will also be treated against ecto and endo parasites.

During the period 1971-1973 the holding ground will handle, on a conservative estimte, a total of 175,000 animals.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS TO BE HELD FOR:

Year	*Kismayo Meat Factory*	*Export*	*Total*
1971	46,000	15,000	61,000
1972	57,000	20,000	77,500
1973	60,000	20,000	80,000
Total	163,000	55,000	218,500

It is estimated that during the three-year period, the Livestock Development Agency will be able to earn a net profit of So. Sh. 1.815 million through sale of animals as well as through veterinary fees on the export of animals. Additional benefits through livestock trade will be acquired in the increased earning of the Customs Department, the Kismayo Municipality and the stock owners. The Livestock Development Agency will also be able to earn a commission on sale of animals to the factory and this will be in the form of a net profit to the Agency.

The full capacity of the Kismayo Meat Factory of 60,000 animals per annum has not been taken into account in estimating the number of animals to be supplied to the factory in 1971 and 1972. A conservative estimate has been accepted on the assumption that full capacity production in the factory will take place in 1973. The Livestock Development Agency expects that the Holding Ground near Dujuma being established by the E.E.C. as part of the project for livestock development, will supplement the capacity of the Kismayo Holding Ground if and when larger demand for animals arises.

At present 57 persons are employed by the Holding Ground. This staff will be continued in the Programme period with only marginal adjustments. The operating staff consists of 6 persons in managerial cadre, 11 skilled workers and the rest unskilled workers, except 4 drivers.

During the programme period the fencing of the entire perimeter of the Holding Ground will be completed, including the paddocks. Range improvement measures and bush clearance will also be completed so that the Holding Ground will be able to accommadate a total of 4,000 to 5,000 animals at a time.

7. Purchase, Sale and Export of Livestock.

Cost: So. Sh. 2,795,000.

Implementing Authority: Livestock Development Agency.

Even though this was not shown as a separate project in the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970, it was incorporated in the project for stock markets. In the new Programme this project will be anciliary to the holding ground and will be organised for purchase of animals for export through established markets, as well as markets to be opened by the Livestock Development Agency. It is expected that 50,000 cattle will be exported during the Programme period. Special livestock carriers chartered for this purpose and local cargo ships will enable cattle to be moved to countries in the Persian Gulf as well as other neighbouring countries including those in East Africa. Sales of livestock to the Kismayo Meat Factory will also be part of this project. While the project will be mainly concerned with the animals bought by the Livestock Development Agency and held in the holding grounds, it will also be available as an agency for the private sector to improve their capacity for marketing. The project will be located initially at the Kismayo Holding Ground.

The total cost of the project till completion is expected to be So. Sh. 4.406 million. A sum of So. Sh. 1.611 million has already been spent on the project, leaving an amount of So. Sh. 2.795 million to be spent during the 1971-73 period. A loan of So. Sh. 2 million received from the Somali Development Bank, will be used as working capital for implementation of this project. The profits earned will be used for extending its operation.

B. NEW PROJECTS.

1. Intensificaton of Animal Health.

Cost: So. 5,402,800

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

It has already been noted that in the Short-Term Development Programme (1968-1970) two new projets were proposed for strengthening the veterinary services in the country. Additionally, a project for a joint rinderpest campaign was also proposed. Following the new strategy that specific zones should be selected for intensified disease eradication and control programmes, it is proposed that the animal health project will be located in the Upper and Lower Juba Regions. It is also proposed that when additional resources are available the programme will be extended to the Benadir and Hiran Regions. The intensification will consist of veterinary centres at the regional and district headquarters, as well as a number of rural centres. The purpose of the project will be:

a) to intensify animal disease control in the areas where the centres will be located;

b) to control specific disease related to specific areas in the regions; and

c) to decrease the mortality rate and increase the off-take of animals.

The number of centres in the two regions will be distributed as follows:

Lower Juba:	— Regional centre	1
	— District centres	5
	— Rural centres	9
Upper Juba:	— Regional centre	1
	— District centres	6
	— Rural centres	8 (*)

The rural staff will be supported by the district and regional staff and will be continuously in contact with the rural areas to diagnose and identify diseases, and help the livestock owners in controlling and eradicating diseases by providing advice, medicines and other help. The project visualise construction of buildings in all the centres selected for development. While the rural centres will be staffed with veterinary assistants, ultimately the district centres will have qualified veterinarians. During the programme period, two districts in Lower Juba and two districts in Upper Juba will be staffed with qualified doctors, while in the other district centres veterinary assistants will co-ordinate the work of the rural centres with the regional centre. It is expected that the staff attached to each of the centres will travel throughout the year, in order to keep continuous contact with other rural areas as well as nomadic herders.

The diagnostic facilities which will be established in the regional centre will be utilised to the maximum in identifying disease outbreak in the region. The work of the regional diagnostic service will be co-ordinated with the central diagnostic laboratory to be established in Mogadishu.

2. Central Veterinary Research Station and Diagnostic Laboratory.

Cost: So. Sh. 2,638,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

Animal diseases on an epidemic scale are rare, even non-existent in Somalia. At the same time livestock surveys have shown occasional out-

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(*) In addition to 3 rural centres under the E.E.C. pilot project.

break of diseases in limited areas. Even though, by and large Somali animals are disease resistent to an extent, continuous disease control measures and eradication programmes, like the Joint-Rinderpest Campaign are central to a long term livestock development programme both for improving the off-take of animals and to assure that marketability of animals and their products, including carcass meat, is not inhibited in the world market.

It is therefore essential that planned activities in disease control and eradication in the field should receive support through arrangements for diagnosis of diseases and research into them.

In the Development programme 1971-1973 a project for regional diagnostic centres is not being included since it is recognised that this will form part of the re-organisational efforts of the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range and will be incorporated in the ordinary budget of the government, except in those areas where the intensification programme will be implemented.

The project in the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 for a diagnostic laboratory, as part of the Serum and Vaccine Institute is being continued into the Development Programme 1971-1973 in a modified form to include facilities for basic research work on animal diseases. The priority, however, remains for diagnostic work which is critical to the entire programme of disease control operations in the field.

The objectives of the project for a Central Veterinary Research Station and Diagnostic Laboratories will be:

(i) To confirm and record the disease already existing in the country;

(ii) to help and guide the staff of the regional laboratories in their daily work in the field and to confirm and support their investigations whenever it is required;

(iii) Help in the preparation of the general laboratory requirements of the Regional laboratories, e.g. stock culture media, sterilised laboratory wares and other items o f requirements;

(iv) To investigate and carry out research into some of the unidentified animal diseases in Somalia.

The staff requirement for the project will consist of counter-part officers for the three expatriate technicians required during the initial phase of the project. Senior technicians are required in parasitology, pathology and bacteriology. In addition to the three expatriate technicians, 19 persons will be employed on the project.

Co-ordination of the project with the Serum and Vaccine Institute, and the Training School for Animal Health Assistants will be maintained and during the early period of the Development Programme organisational arrangements for such co-ordination will be made.

3. Feasibility Study on Establishing Pilot Ranges.

Cost: So. Sh. 113,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

The Survey of Northern Rangeland, as well as the studies on the ranges in the inter-river area done by the Agricultural and Water Survey can give basic information on the rangeland potential in Somalia. However, as a next step, it is essential that pilot ranges are established in the country at several places, in order that a systematic programme of livestock development through ranching is feasible. In the Development Programme 1971-1973 a project for feasibility study on the establishment of pilot ranges is being included for a period of six months.

It is anticipated that one expert will be available for a period of six months through external assistance to undertake the feasibility study. The staff of the project will, therefore, consist of one expert for six months, one Somali counter-part officer and one driver.

The feasibility study can ultimately identify the location of the pilot project, the size of the pilot range, the need for creation of water resources and the other layout required on the ranges.

4. Fodder Production.

Cost: So. Sh. 800,000.

Implementing Authority: Livestock Development Agency.

The Livestock Development Agency has been engaged in trading animals in the export market since 1968. During the 1971-1973 Programme period, the Livestock Development Agency is planning to intensify livestock trade through the development of the Kismayo Holding Ground, establishment of the stock markets, as well as construction of marshalling yard at Kismayo and two staging points on the Burao-Berbera road. The initial stage of the project of livestock trade will concentrate on the sale of cattle to the Persian Gulf countries as well as to East Africa. In order to ensure that the cattle transported from Somalia arrive at the Persian Gulf and East African ports in good condition, the Livestock Development Agency proposes to implement a project for the supply of fodder to the animals during their transit.

The cost of the project will be So.Sh. 800,000. It is anticipated that this amount will be recovered in addition to an estimated profit of S. Sh. 107,000 per year.

During the first year of the Programme part of the requirements of fodder will need to be imported; during 1972 and 1973 all the fodder required will be obtained locally from the Agricultural Development Corporation.

5. Construction of Marshalling Yard at Kismayo.

Cost: So. Sh. 172,000.

Implementing Authority: Livestock Development Agency.

The Livestock Development Agency will implement a project for the construction of a marshalling yard for cattle in the Kismayo port area. The yard will provide shelter, shade and water for cattle awaiting export, so that these animals will arrive at their destination in a better condition than at present. It is proposed that the yard will be constructed during 1971 The cost of the project will be So. Sh. 172,000. The construction costs include:

Building	So. Sh. 80,000
Fencing	» » 50,000
Establishiment of water, electricity, and miscellaneous facilities	» » 20,000

The cost of fencing will be the foreign exchange requirement of this project.

6. Construction of two staging points on the Burao-Berbera Road.

Cost: So. Sh. 215,000.

Implementing Authority: Livestock Development Agency.

The staging points on the Burao-Berbera road are expected to provide shelter and water for livestock which are moved to Berbera for export. At the present moment, such provision is inadequate and therefore the quality of the animals which reach the Berbera port is often poor, due to dehydration and loss of weight. It is anticipated that the staging points will enable the Livestock to arrive at the port in better condition and will, conconsequently, benefit the export trade — both by the Livestock Development Agency and by private traders.

The implementation of the project will consist of construction of sheds, construction of bore-holes and installation of pipes and pumps, as well as the pumping equipment required to draw the water from the bore-holes. The total cost of the project will be So. Sh. 215,000. One of the staging points will be constructed in 1971 and the second one in 1972.

7. Development at Somali Ports.

Cost: So. Sh. 308,000.

Implementing Authority: Livestock Development Agency.

While the export of livestock is mainly concentrated in the three major ports, Berbera, Mogadishu and Kismayo almost all the ports along the coast of Somalia export animals during some season of the year. If livestock trading and marketing is to be rationalized, and if the animals produced in the country are to be assembled with ease and efficiency for export, it is essential that facilities for exporting animals through the smaller ports are also improved. As a first step towards creating better facilities in the smaller ports for staging and marshalling the animals, the Livestock Development Agency is proposing to construct sheds and watering facilities at 4 ports. No financial returns are expected from these facilities, since health certificate fees are already being charged on animal exports from these ports.

During 1971 facilities will be completed at Bosaso port at a cost of So. Sh. 100,000. During 1972-1973 these facilities will be provided at Eil, Hobbia, and Elayo at a cost of So. Sh. 202,000.

8. Livestock Pilot Project:

Cost: So.Sh. 32,583,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

The Short-Term Development Programme (1968-1970) included a pilot project for livestock development, the details of which have already been discussed in that document. A provision of So. Sh. 10.1 million alone, out of a total project cost of So. Sh. 41.23 million, was included in the Short-Term Development Programme.

The first phase of the programme, which is included in the Short-Term Development Programme, has now been almost completed and an amount of So. Sh. 3.74 million spent. The second phase of the project, therefore is included in the Development programme 1971-1973.

The second phase of the project will consist of the following works:

a) Setting up of 38 water points with reservoirs;

b) Construction of 105 km. of stock routes in two sectors Baidoa-Dinsor and Dinsor-Iak Bravai;

c) Improvement to the existing stock-route Iak Bravai-Boale;

d) Construction of trails for transhumant population;

e) Installation of four veterinary centres;

f) Technical assistance associated with the implementation of the project.

The project will also complete in 1971 the construction of the Holding Ground initiated during the Short-Term Development Programme period near Gelib. The Holding Ground will be located in the triangle between the Juba and Shebelli rivers with its apex at Lugh. The Holding Ground will function both as an independent holding ground for holding animals for veterinary treatment and quarantine before their export or for supply to the Meat Factory. The holding ground can also act as marshalling centre for animals for ultimate transfer to the Kismayo Holding Ground.

II. AGRICULTURE

1. The Setting and Strategy of Development.

a) The Setting.

In 1969, 50,478 tons of cereals and cereal preparations costing So. Sh. 48.828 million were imported. Although 1969 was not an exceptionally good year in regard to precipitation, similar years are common every 3rd or 4th year in the country. The commodities imported include sorghum (511 tons), maize, (2,085 tons), rice 16,000 tons, wheat and wheat flour (12,912 tons), cereal preparations (12,646).

In a normal year 67,000 tons of maize and 152,000 tons of sorghum can be produced locally in the inter-river area and in the Hargeisa and Borama districts in the North.

Attempts to grow rice both under controlled experimentation and on commercial scale on a small scale have been encouraging. In the experiments both upland and paddy varieties were tried.

Wheat has been grown for the last six years in the Tugwajaleh plain in Hargeisa district.

In an attempt at self-sufficiency, which is the policy of the Revolutionary Government, to cater for domestic use and export the Programme will emphasise on the following crops:

Type	*Irrigated crops*	*Dryland crops*
Cereals:	Maize Rice	Sorghum Maize
Pulses:	Beans	Beans
Oil seeds:	Sesame Groundnut	Sesame Groundnut
Fibres:	Cotton	Cotton
Fruits:	Banana Grapefruit	
Vegetables:	Tomato Onion Pepper	Tomato
Grazing/Fodder:	Sudan grass Berseem Alfa alfa	Berseem
Miscellaneous:	Sugar-cane Tobacco	

In order to achieve the objectives necessitated by the policy of sel-sufficiency the following resources are available:

Land.

Summary of lands suitable or marginally suitable for cultivation:

Region	*Lands marginally suitable for cultivation (h.a)*	*Lands suitable for cultivation (h.a)*
Mandera Elwak upland	22,100	5,600
Upper Juba valley	99,900	—
Central uplands plain	392,300	486,400
Upper Shabelle valley	121,300	59,000
Mudug plain	610,700	—
Fafadun plain	502,800	415,800
Bur	1,502,200	227,100
Eluviated plain	590,300	9,200
Shabelle flood plain	930,700	600,300
Lower Juba & Shabelle flood plain	86,000	161,200
Northern Regions	46,000	36,000

Cultivable Lands.

The main blocks of the Lands suitable for cultivation occur in the central uplands plain, the Juba valley section of the Fafadun plain region, the Bur-Hacaba sub-region of the Bur area, the Shabelle flood plain, the Lower Juba-Shabelle flood plain in the south and the Gabileh and Borama districts in the North.

The area of lands suitable for irrigation in the Shabelle flood plain is 457,000 ha. In the Lower Juba-Shabelle plain the area suitable is 161,000 ha. For the full utilization of the Juba waters, some lands marginal for irrigation will also have to be utilized. This would tend to increase the cost of land reclamation per hectare.

The lands classified as suitable for cultivation are mostly utilized at present for growing sorghum, maize, cotton, and vegetables under rainfed crops practices and bananas, sugar cane, maize and vegetables under irrigation. Rice and tobacco growing has been tried under irrigation with satisfactory results.

What is needed is improved management and cultural practices in the application of fertilizers, and the introduction of improved varieties of seed in order to increase yields both on the irrigated lands and on the rainfed croplands.

Marginal lands.

The main limitations of these lands include erosion, the droughty condition and low material fertility of many of the soils and in some cases, the presence of salt and sodium hazards in the profile. In many areas these limitations are compounded by deficiencies in rainfall.

Water Resources and Crops.

The water resources emanate from two sources: rainfall and the two rivers, namely Juba and Shabelle. The mean monthly rainfall in the agricultural areas in April (Gu season) varies from 45 mm. in Belet Wein to 150 mm. in Jowhar, and 20 mm. in Jamama to 150 mm. in Balad in November during the «Der» season.

In an average year the Shabelle brings in approximately 1,700,000 cubic metres of water. The Juba brings twice as much. This quantity of water would theoretically suffice to provide all the water requirements of 80,000 ha. of bananas. The at-farm value, at world market price of an average annual crop from such an area would be So. Sh. 1,890,000,000,

In the utilization of the land suitable for cultivation, therefore the limiting factor is water. Consequently there are three major types classified in accordance with the availability of water. These are the rainfed areas, the inundation irrigation areas, and the controlled irrigation areas. The traditional and transitional sectors of agriculture in the country depend on rain and inundation irrigation, whilst the commercial sector depends on controlled irrigation either in the form of dams or in the form of pump lift irrigation. Controlled irrigation is confined solely to sugar cane, bananas and, to a small extent vegetable and maize farming.

Rainfed Agriculture.

Approximately 500,000 ha. in the South and 76,000 ha. in the North are farmed as dryland and are dependent solely on rainfall. The major crop produced in the rainfed area is sorghum with an output of approximately 1,500,000 quintals per annum. Some maize and millet is also produced in the area, although the successful production of maize is confined to a certain area with higher rainfall than the average. The production of oil seed crops such as groundnuts, sesame and cotton is also dependent, like maize, on moisture availability and the quantity produced in the area fluctuates from year to year and from place to place.

The present cultural methods leave much to be desired in tilth, preparation, fertilizer application and disease control and cause considerable loss in crops. Experiments conducted at Baidoa and Afgoi only for selecting lines which by visual observation seemed to have superior qualities conclusively showed that yields can be increased in sorghum five flod by this method. In the Upper Juba area, producing the major part of sorghum, a tarmac road connecting Baidoa and Bur-Hacaba with Mogadiscio has been constructed. Storage facilities for 60,000 quintals have been constructed with the objective of improving the marketing of products in the region.

The aim of the development programme for the rainfed area is therefore to continue looking for methods of improving yields of these crops grown in the area, and extend these methods to the farming public. Simultaneously, in order to improve the cultural methods, the programme will continue to teach the farmer in the area to substitute the «yambo» as a means of ploughing his land with animal drawn ploughs and furrow ridgers locally made and drawn by his own animals.

Queglia birds have had an adverse effect on grain production especially sorghum in the rainfed area. A project for the control of the pest has just commenced and is examining the breeding and roosting centres, where destruction would be most effective.

Cotton.

Cotton has traditionally been grown in the red soils of the Baidoa and Bur-Hacaba areas during the «Gu» season. The average yield of cotton under dryfarming conditions is between 12 to 15 quintals of seed cotton per ha.

Cotton growing will be encouraged in both the rainfed and in the irrigated areas. 60 ha. of Acala grown under irrigation gave an average of 22 quintals per ha. of pure white first class cotton, with six irrigations and nine spraying during the growing season. Enough seed for 2,000 ha. has been obtained from these 60 ha.

As a medium staple cotton this variety is promising and its seed has been distributed to the farmers in both the rainfed and irrigated areas.

Irrigated Agriculture.

The irrigation potential is confined to the Shabelle and Juba rivers which carry within them in an average year 5,100,000 cu.m. of water sufficient to irrigate 180,000 ha. of banana. The total area under controlled irrigation at the moment, in spite of this potential, is 37,000 ha., about 24,500 ha. along the Shabelle and about 12,500 ha. along the Juba, out of which only 6,800 ha. are under banana cultivation.

At one time the Genale dam alone irrigated 33,600 ha. Somalia was then a net exporter of cereals as opposed to its present position of being a net importer. Almost complete absence of maintenance during the last thirty years prior to the Revolution has made many kilometres of canals useless. Since the Revolution 101 kms. of canals have been cleaned and almost 7,000 ha. of abandoned land reactivated by the joint effort of the Government and the people; out of this area 3,500 ha. is farmed by the Government as a Crash Programme in an attempt to create self sufficiency in food.

Outside the Genale dam zone, all along the banks of the rivers from Belet Wein to Yontoi, canals continue to be cleaned and new ones made by the joint effort of the people and the Government in the Iska-Wah-Ukabso schemes being under-taken all over the country. These scattered efforts inspite of their tremendous usefulness, will not suffice until a storage dam and a reservoir capable of irrigating an additional 31,000 ha. is constructed at a site near Bulo Burti or the Juba is dammed at Fanole to irrigate 75,000 ha. or at Kantere to cater for 30,000 ha. Those dams need expenditure in the region of So. Sh. 300,000,000 which is not, at the moment in total or in part, possible to provide.

What is possible however is a vertical increase from the existing facilities as a result of continued improvement in the canalization, farm inputs and cultural methods in respect of each crop.

Banana.

Next to livestock the banana crop is the most important single export item in Somalia. Italy continues to be the main importer although exports to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are increasing.

111,901 tons of exportable quality banana were produced in 1970. Of this, 89,000 tons were exported to Italy and the rest to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. On the basis of an area under crop of 7,084 hectares, the average yield per hectare works out to 16 tons of exportable banana. Compared to an optimum yield of 40 tons, the present level of output is low. Efforts in the Programme will, therefore, be directed towards increasing the yield per hectare. This will involve investigations into such cultural aspects as irrigation and fertilizer application (including timing), pest control methods, drainage, specially in the Lower Juba, and the consolidation of plantations into more economically viable holdings.

The take-over of the marketing organization in May 1970 by the Government and the formation of the National Banana Board has radically changed the marketing structure of the banana. New markets are constantly being explored and farmes are continually being encouraged to improve their techniques of production. The Board is also investigating the possibility of buying its own refrigerated ships and the manufacturing of card board boxes either from banana trunks or the bagasse from the sugar factory at Jowhar.

Sugar cane.

6,267 ha. are now under sugar cane in Jowhar, producing 475,000 quintals of sugar per annum. During the Programme period the intention is to increase the area under sugar cane by another 3,000 ha. In order to achieve this a canal measuring 23 kms., 8 metres deep and four metres wide has been constructed to divert from the Shabelle enough water to irrigate 9,000 ha. Simultaneously the capacity of the sugar mill will be increased to absorb the increased production.

Intensive investigations will be carried out during the Programme period to study disease, salinity problems and the increased use of fertilizers, and their timing of application.

Grapefruit.

At present approximately 350 ha. are under grapefruit and most of the yield, although small per ha., is consumed locally. A limited quantity has been exported since 1953, mainly to Italy.

With the objective of increasing the exported quantity a project for the multiplication of grapefruit seedlings in Genale will commence during the Programme period. 80 ha. will be devoted for the production of seedlings to be distributed to three State or cooperative farms each of 500 hect. Up to now small growers have been excluded from the cultivation of this crop due to the fact that the first six years after planting is not productive and nedd continuous investment. Small growers will now be encouraged to grow grapefruit on cooperative basis.

It is estimated that the average profit to the farmer is So. Sh. 14 per quintal provided at least a quarter of the production is exported. At an average of 300 quintals per ha. the average profit per ha. is approximately So. Sh. 4,200.

Rice.

Experiments conducted at Afgoi, and Jowhar have convincingly demonstraded the feasibility of growing rice on commercial scale provided strict cultural practices are followed regarding land levelling, preparation, planing date, rate and method of irrigation, weed control, fertilization and harvesting. Trials at the Central Agricultural Research Station have shown that optimum yields of 32 quintals per ha. could be obtained and therefore at least 20 quintals per ha. could reasonably be expected by a large scale commercial farmer. It has also been established that rice would be marginally profitable to a cooperative unit pumping its own water and carrying the cost of the irrigation development.

Cotton.

Experimental work done at the Central Agricultural Research Station has demostrated that both medium staple and long staple cotton could be profitably grown provided extensive pest control measures are adopted by the farmers. The Acala variety yielded 2,200 kg. per ha. with 40% lint. The

Agricultural Development corporation has been working out the feasibility of an extended programme of cotton cultivation in the country. With a strict regime of cultural discipline, cultivation of cotton will be economically viable within 3 years of the start of a project. It will also additionally help in import substitution of cotton presently used by SOMALTEX and for export.

Maize.

Next to sorghum, maize is the most important food crop in Somalia: 670,000 quintals are consumed in an average year. Realizing this importance the Government has put under this crop an additional 4,000 ha. in 1970-71 under the Crash Programmes. Another 2,000 ha. in Tugwajaleh has been put under sorghum, making the total area under the Crash Programmes 6,000 ha. in 1970.

As with the other crops there is a significant difference between the yields possible under scientific management and yields obtained by the average farmer. Whilst the average yield is around 10 quintals per ha. good farmers easily get yields as high as 25 quintals. By intensive extension work it is planned to help the farmer to increase his yield during the Programme period by 50%.

To this end the Somali Democratic Republic has, since the Revolution, joined the F.A.O. Cereal Improvement Centre from which it has received a number of varieties of improved maize seed originating from such diverse countries as Brazil, India, Uganda, and UAR. These seeds will be subjected to tests and compared with local selected varieties.

In a maize spacing experiment in 1968, yields as high as 30 quintals per ha. were obtained from a spacing of 1 metre per 20 cm. thus indicating that improvements in the cultural methods could increase the yields considerably. The Central Agricultural Research Station will continue these investigations.

Tomato.

Tomato has been grown successfully as part of the market garden crops in Afgoi. Lately the supply has been far in excess of demands. Consequently, prices have declined. Taking this factor into account during the present programme period the possibility of growing paste type varieties on a large scale and processing them into a paste will be examined. Feasibility of tomato growing at the Gelib State Farm and the setting of a factory there will also be intensively studied.

Extension Services.

Eventhough the Extension Service, needs strengthening with skilled manpower and materials, it will be required immediately to organize small farmes (small not in the size but in ability to farm) into cooperatives in order to avoid scattered individual efforts which can neither voice its need properly nor carry out efficient farming. A large unit in the form of a cooperative is easier to educate in scientific methods of agriculture.

Demonstrations will be carried out showing the effect of good tilth comparing the hoe (yambo) with the animal drawn implements and tractor drawn implements. The effect and the right application of fertilizers in the forms of chemicals and farm yard menure, ploughed in leguminous crops such as sun-hemp, will be demonstrated. Insecticide and pesticide use shall also be demonstrated to the farmers.

Above all, farm management and keeping of accounts will be the principal subject to be taught to the cooperatives in order to avoid misappropriation on the part of the cooperative leaders. The agricultural «Crash Programmes» are modelled with the ultimate objective of setting the pioneers after some training in agricultural cooperatives along the banks of the rivers.

At the Bonka Training Centre near Baidoa and at Aborein near Hargeisa extension worekrs and farmers will receive training, the extension workers for upto three months and the farmers for two weeks. In these centres proven facts at the Central Agricultural Research Station at Afgoi are and will be demonstrated to the farmers. Whereas the Bonka Centre has been in existence for some time now the Aborein centre will commence operation in 1971.

The plant Protection Department will intensify its activities of disease and pest control. Every year at the inception of the «Gu» and «Der» seasons Plant Protection workers seed-dress cereals being planted. This work will be intensified during the Programme period. In addition, the department will undertake studies with the ultimate objective of controlling weaver birds. As the success of cotton growing depends to a large extent on the control of pests and diseases, plant protection centre like the one in Afgoi will be built in the irrigated areas, where insecticides will be stored. The Department will continue to assist the Crash Programmes in providing services and in training the pioneers in the identification of insects and and diseases and in the use of insecticides, and fungicides. The training facilities will also be available to the public who can benefit from it.

The Agricultural Development Corporation has 90 chain tractors of 100h.p. capacity, 87 tractors of 54 h.p., and 31 wheeled tractors of 40 h.p. These are available on hire to the public. In fact the banana industry, the Crash Programmes and a large number of traditional crop farmers depend on the Corporation for the machinery. In 1971, the Corporation acquired 25 additional 100 hp. chain tractors and spare parts worth So. Sh. 1,500,000. During the Programme period new machinery at the rate of 10-20 100 hp. per annum will be added to the existing pool.

The Corporation has also recently built storage facilities for 150.000 quintals in the grain growing areas, in order to fulfil the objectives of grain marketing,storage and price stabilization. Buying operations commenced in late 1970, with Crash Programme harvests and importations from Tanzania. These buying operations will continue and will, for the moment, concentrate on sorghum which suffers from wide fluctuations in price from concentrate on sorghum and maize which suffer from wide fluctuations in price foom season to season.

b) Strategy of Development.

The strategy for agricultural development during the Development Programme period is based on the recognition of the problems already discussed in the earlier part of this document. It also takes into account the longer gestation period required for completing development programmes in agriculture compared to other sectors of economic activity since agriculture in most developing countries remains a way of life and will persist tenaciously in following established cultural practices. The limited resources for development are also a major constraint and have been taken into acocunt in evolving the strategy of the Development Programme.

The objective of attaining self-sufficiency in food production will be pursued during the current Programme period. Despite the availability of land, water, etc., the annual output of food grains is estimated at only 150,000 tons. This is supplemented by an annual import of about 30,000 tons. To bridge this gap, the following actions are proposed:

i) Assistance to the farming community.

ii) Establishment of the state farms.

iii) An agricultural Crash Programme.

In order to facilitate these actions, additional objectives are proposed for the short-term. Those are:

a) Expansion and reorganization of the Extension Services to meet the needs of a rapid expansion of agricultural services in the country.

b) Provision of farm inputs such as better seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, machinery and equipment. The Agricultural Development Corporation along with the Ministry ofAgriculture will play an important role in making this possible.

c) Marketing and price stabilization will be organized to support agricultural production programmes.

d) Support to agricultural cooperatives for purposes both of increased agricultural production and the demonstration of the feasibility of socially beneficial organizations.

e) Agricultural research and extension training will be pressed on with greater vigour so that agriculture in the country is supported continuously with ideas derived from application of science to far. ming

f) Institutional framework required to channel credit to farmers will be established during the Development Programme period. This will enable Government to take a leading role in stimulating agricultural development in the country.

Parallel to the strategy for self-sufficiency in food production, the development programme will give priority to agricultural projects in support of agro-industries which have a special role in the economic development of Somalia. For instance, oil-crushing capacity is already available in the country and therefore the agricultural programme will direct itself to production of oil seeds in sufficient quantities to enable import substitution and give full capacity work to the mills already existing. Similarly, for the proposed establishment of cigarette and tomato factories as well as flour mills, agricultural projects for the production of the necessary raw-materials will be implemented. Every endeavour will be made to coordinate the activities of the different Ministries concerned. For this purpose an inter-ministerial committee to coordinate action will be established.

II. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

A. Continuing Projects.

1. Agricultural Research and Training Project.

Cost: So. Sh. 3,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture.

This is a continuation of the project «Research, Extension and Training» in the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970. The earlier project was concerned with the activities of the Central Agricultural Research Station at Afgoi and the Extension Training Centre at Bonka.

The project in the Development Programme 1971-1973 visualises the follow-up of the earlier programmes at the two centres with intensification of activities. This is necessary due to the need of the Crash Programme in agriculture and other development projects for intensifying as well as extending agriculture in the country. The extension Training Centre at Bonka is confined to training of extension workers in techniques of agricultural practices in the dryfarming areas. Work therefore has to be initiated in training personnel for extension work in the irrigated araes also. Similarly, in the original project, the results of the work done at the Central Agricultural Research Station at Afgoi was used for extension work at the Bonka centre. In this respect also, research activities have to be diversified both geographically and on crop varieties in order to spread as quickly as possible results of better techniques of production of diversified crops.

Central Agricultural Research Station.

Agronomy Section:

The low yields of sorghum and maize in Somalia is a matter of concern to agricultural development projects. It is therefore proposed that plant breeding programme will be undertaken in the Research Station on sorghum, maize, wheat, rice and oil seeds to select improved varieties suitable to Somalia and giving higher yields. While studying the factors of maturity, seed colour, disease resistance, etc. of local varieties of crops, it is proposed to make mass selection and develop inbred lines of seeds in 1971. In 1972 mass selection will be continued and crossing of inbred lines will be started. Single crosses and double crosses will be done in 1973.

Special attention will be given to research experiments in the cultivation of rice which is a potentially rich crop suitable for cultivation in Somalia. It is proposed that during the Programme period studies will be conducted on:

i) variety trials.
ii) irrigation trials.
iii) fertilizer trials.
iv) weed control.
v) planting time.
vi) planting rate, and seed rate.
vii) insect and disease control, and
viii) cost of production.

Oil seeds will also require special consideration due to the fact that Somalia is a net importer of vegetable oil while holding excess capacity in oil pressing installations. The Research Station will therefore involve itself in studies on the following pattern:

Crop	*Type of Research*
Sesame	Mass selection, new variety.
Groundnut	Moisture requirement, disease, insect and weed control, date of planting, cost of production and method of harvesting.
Safflower	
Soybeans	Introduction of high yielding varieties and study of cost of production.

Horticultural Section.

Research will be undertaken on problems of citrus in general and specifically on grapefruit, specially on questions of variety, quantity of juice, root stock study, disease, insect and weed control, fertilisation, irrigation requirements and overall cost of production during planting stage.

Variety trials and study of problems of insect and disease control on papaya, cashew, avocado and other tropical fruits will be undertaken along with studies on vegetables.

Soils Section.

Research through soil fertility programmes, study of cover crops, soil moisture, salinity and other soil composition studies will be continued in the station.

Irrigation Section.

Irrigation being vital to the agricultural economy, studies will be made in the Station on the relative importance of the following methods of irrigation for various areas of the country:

i) Open ditch system.

ii) Syphon irrigation.

iii) Gated metal pipe furrow irrigation.

2. Seed Multiplication Centre.

Cost: So. Sh. 2,555,000.

Implementing authority: Ministry of Agriculture.

A project for Seed Reproduction was included in the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 as part of the agricultural diversification programme. The project was to provide farmers, who use irrigated land on the Shabelle and Juba, with grapefruit seedlings and seeds for short and long staple cotton and sesame, to be produced in two seed reproduction stations, one at Genale and the other at Camsuma.

Due to delays in formal sanction for the project and timely allocation of funds, this project has not been implemented during the Short-Term Development Programme period.

It is now proposed that implementation of the project with modifications will be done during the period of the Development Programme 1971-1973. It is proposed to multiply seeds of diverse crops at a centre in Genale as a support programme to the planned expansion of extension service in the country and the anticipated increase in cultivation of different crops. The crops whose seeds have to be multiplied are maize, sesame, sorghum, groundnuts, and rice in addition to the proposed earlier multiplication programme for grapefruits and cotton.

The immediate target for seed multiplication will be to serve the following area under cultivation:

Type of seed	*Area to be cultivated in ha.*
Groundnut	3,000
Sesame	5,000
Safflower	1,000
Maize	20,000
Grapefruit	1,500

Multiplication of cotton seed to meet the cultivation requirements of this crop for SOMALTEX as well as for other internal use and export will be undertaken separately at cotton seed centres. While the selection of the right variety of seeds for the various crops will be made at Afgoi Research Station, the seed multiplication will be undertaken at the seed multiplication centre at Genale.

The total cost of the project will be So. Sh. 2.555 million. So. Sh. 1-57 million out of this amount will be expenditure on seed multiplication work proper and the balance will be required for building up the infrastructural facilities necessary to initiate the project.

3. Grain Marketing, Storage and Price Stabilization.

Cost: So. Sh. 3,315,000.

Implementing Authority: Agricultural Development Corporation.

The project for Grain Marketing, Storage and Price Stabilization which was started in 1966 as a United Nations Special Fund Project was to have been operating for a period of five years. This Project formed part of the Short-Term Development Programme and completed the first phase of operations during 1968.

A re-examination of the Project by Government after the completion of the first phase suggested that the plan of operations of the project has to be modified to make it economically viable and a dynamic means of stimulating agricultural development in the traditional sector.

So far storage facilities for 150,000 quintals have been completed and 30,000 quintals of cereals have been marketed by the organization in the latter half of 1971.

A working capital of So. Sh. 2,00,000 has been allocated and a further 3,000,000 is at the disposal of the organization from the Somali National Bank as a loan to be used when the need arises. 41,308 quintals of cotton were also marketed by the Project.

Since the inception of the project till the beginning of 1969 a sum of So. Sh. 4.3 million has been spent to meet local contribution to the UN and construction of warehouses. In continuing the Project in a modified form the long-term objective will be to:

i) Create more stable cash returns to the farmers.
ii) Increase production of improved quality grains.
iii) Smooth out cycles of deficit and surplus.
iv) Create self-sufficiency in grain production.
v) Develop a grain surplus for export

During the Programme period the Grain Marketing and Price Stabilization Scheme of the Agricultural Development Corporation will concentrate its activities on measures aiming at self-sufficiency in the production of sorghum and maize, by far the two most important food crops in the country. In pursuance of this main objective, the Agricultural Development Corporation will have exclusive right of direct purchases of these two commodities from the farmers at pre-determined prices. The Agricultural Development Corporation will ensure in collaboration with the local governments and municipalities distribution of sorghum and maize to the regional and district levels. The scheme is directed to:

1. Monetize the largely subsistance activities in the field of agriculture by ensuring ready market to farm output, thereby contributing more effectively to the attainment of self-sufficiency in food crops through direct incentives to farmers.
2. Eliminate the role of the middle men thereby avoiding speculation and seasonal fluctuations of food prices and protecting the interest of the consumer.
3. Ensure even distribution of staple food items throughout the country and to develop buffer stocks for drought periods in order to avoid shortage of sorghum and maize in the country.

Storage facilities for immediate use are available at Baidoa, Bur-Hacaba, Hargeisa, Shalambot, Jowhar, Jamama, with a total capacity of 15,000 tons. Construction af additional stores in major consumption areas is to begin soon. The local governments will take up the responsibility of constructing silos and adequate storage facilities for distribution of sorghum and maize in their respective localities.

While the present staff of the Grain Marketing Organization will be fully utilized on the project, it is envisaged that an additional staff will also be needed during the Programme period.

The project at present has seven 7-ton trucks, four 10-ton trucks and four 10-ton trailers at its disposal. However, the project will take the option in future operations either of hiring additional trucking capacity or using its own vehicles, depending on the economic viability of these operations.

Gunny bags, weighing machines, moistures, meters, fumigation equipment, twines and needles, etc., are available with the project for immediate use.

Financing of the project can be done by advancing to it a sum of So. Sh. 3.0 million to cover operating costs both for recurrent expenditure on establishment as well as revolving capital for grain purchase operations. Additionally a sum of So. Sh. 315,000 will be needed for the construction of storage capacity.

B. New Projects.

4. Intensification of Agricultural Extension work and credit.

Cost: So. Sh. 3,092,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture.

It is proposed that during the Development Programme period intensification in agricultural extension work will be undertaken, along with a programme of supplying credit to farmers whether as individuals or through cooperatives.

Extension.

Extension work in Somalia is in the initial stages of organization. Training of extension workers and farmers has been upto now done on a limited scale in the dry-farming area. The main centre for extension and farmer training has been at Bonka. During the Development Programme period there is need for a massive increase in extension and other agricultural services to the farmers if the strategy of maximum agricultural development through a joint action programme between the Government agencies and self-help action by people is to succeed. The need for extension work will be greater all the more when the «Crash Programme» transforms itself gradually into an agricultural settlement programme. Another farmer training centre will open at Aborein near Hargeisa.

Extension training up till now has been confined to techniques useful in dry-farming areas. It is therefore imperative that the scope of training is extended to serve the needs of agriculture in irrigated zones also. At the same time it is anitcipated that with the kindling of the spirit of self-reliance through self-help in the country, the time is opportune for encouraging formation of cooperatives for services, marketing and production all over the country. Extension service and credit programme will then become the most important operational weapons in the hands of Government to stimulate wide ranging changes in the agricultural sector.

Essential services which will be rendered by extension workers to agriculturists will consist of demonstration on soil preparation, either using machinery or animal drawn equipments, seed preparation, selection of appropriate sowing time, plant protection, weed control, optimum irrigation techniques and fertilizer use, storage and marketing of crops.

In 1970 there were two agricultural training centres, 21 extension centres and 38 extension workers. It is the aim of the government to enlarge the scope and coverage of the extension service. During 1971 expansion will be confined to the regions of Upper Juba, Benadir, and the North West. The Programme for 1972 will consist of strengthening extension work in the regions of Lower Juba, Hiran, Benadir, Mudugh, North East and Upper Juba. During the final year of the Programme extension service will be introduced to Majertinia and work in Upper Juba and Benadir strengthened.

The extension centres will conduct short period training courses for farmers lasting 15 days with 30 farmers in each course. It is planned that 25 courses will be arranged in 1971, 45 in 1972 and 60 in 1973.

Provision is also being made in the project for arranging regular travel of the technicians into the villages to coordinate the work of the extension workers with farmers and cooperatives. For this purpose transport vehicles and equipments required for audio-visual publicity will be supplied.

Buildings will need to be constructed for the proposed new agricultural training centres and extension centres.

Credit Programme.

Effectiveness of extension work in stimulating agricultural development will depend entireyl on the capacity of farmers, whether as individuals or as members of cooperatives, to accept ideas of improved cultural practices and farm planning for optimum tilth. Such capacity is closely tied up with increased demand for resources. Traditional agriculture, which forms the major component of the agricultural sector in terms of area cultivated and number of farmers, is mostly subsistence in nature and is normally incapable of supplying the investible surplus needed for agricultural development. Development in rural areas will therefore depend on a programme of short and medium term credit to support cultivation plans of agriculturists. Institutional finance is unavailable in the countryside except for loans which may be supplied by traders. These loans are normally expensive and in terms of repayment burden can be heavy on the slender resources of the farmers. Therefore credit of this type cannot be normally used for financing agricultural operations.

Credit facilities which are to be associated with extension work will take the form of commodities and services supplied on the initiative of the extension workers. This type of credit will be more efficient since the commodities and services will be related to farm planning suggested by the extension workers and therefore are likely to be more productive. Moreover, it will ensure the utilisation of credit on specific purposes for which it is required, and timeliness in distributing it at appropriate periods of the year suitable for various agricultural operations

Wherever possible credit facilities will be extended to cooperatives in preference to individual farmers. This will assure that credit worthiness of farmers will be underwritten by the cooperatives to which they belong and will ensure economy in managing a credit programme. It will also promote formation of cooperatives in the country.

Since the resource available for this project is limited, the credit programme will be modest. This will also help in building up a stabilised programme gradually so that at a later stage when the effectiveness of the project is assured more resources can be chancelled into the agricultural sector from commercial financing agencies. The project proposes to supply credit to farmers both in the dry farming and irrigated areas.

The total cost of the project «Intensification of Agricultural Extension Work and Credit Programme» will be So. Sh. 3.192 million including credit facilities of So. Sh. 2.192 million.

5. Cotton Service.

Cost: So. Sh, 10,051,000.

Implementing Authority: Agricultural Development Corporation.

The project is to organise a separate «cotton service» within the Agricultural Development Corporation to be responsible for all cotton cultivation programmes in the country. The service will function as a unit for the benefit of the production programmes in both the public and private sectors.

Initially the service will consist of three main units:

i) The seed and research unit;

ii) The production and protection unit; and

iii) The marketing unit. The service is expected to be financially self-supporting after an initial period of three years required for establishment. Returns from seed sales will cover the cost of seed production and research while ginning charges will cover the cost of production, protection, and marketing services.

While serving cotton production programmes of individual farmers, cooperatives and of the service itself, the primary aim will be the production of medium staple cotton to meet the full requirement of SOMALTEX which is estimated at 1,500 tons lint per annum. A similar amount of long-staple cotton will be produced for export.

Seed and Research Unit.

The seed unit will be responsible for providing improved varieties of seed through a new seed centre. The initial supply of seed will be derived from imported seed, while simultaneously research work will be carried out to produce indigenous varieties of seed. Two seed centres will be established, one in the Central Region and the other in the Southern Region for medium and long staple cotton respectively. Each centre will be established on an area of between 100 and200 ha. These two centres will be in addition to the seed centre being established near Afgoi.

Production and Protection Unit.

The production wing of the unit proposes to utilise the uncultivated irrigated land available in the Jowhar and Jamama areas and cultivate it through individual farmers, cooperatives or cooperating plantations. The area proposed to be brought under cultivation will be phased as follows:

Year	*New area (ha)*	*Total area (ha.)*
1971	2,000	2,000
1972	6,000	8,000
1973	8,000	16,000

The production plan will also enable utilization of idle ginning capacity in the country. In the Central region there are two ginneries, one at Afgoi and another at Jowhar and the production area will be located close to these, along with the seed centre. In the southern region production will be located in areas near the ginneries.

During the first year of the production programme, study of actual needs of farmers for inputs will be made. Centres for machinery and equipment and for chemicals will be established along with facilities for maintenance and repair of equipments. The 2,000 hectares for the second crop will be demarcated in 500 hectare zones and the required input supplied to farmers. In subsequent years, as area increases, the additional areas will be serviced through new hectare zones. Finances required for the production programme will consist of those for building and equipment and the cost of inputs to be supplied to the farmers, which will be recovered from them.

Ginning and Marketing Unit.

The ginning factory in ecah region will be the marketing centre. The ginning and marketing unit will be responsible for grading the cotton, running the gin and keeping the accounts of each farmer.

During the initial period the gins will be used as marketing centres. When cultivation has increased and has spread over a large area, marketing centres can be opened away from the gins to facilitate trading of cotton by growers.

The total cost of the project will be So. Sh. 10.051 milion. It is also anticipated that a gross return of So. Sh. 13.202 million will be received during the Programme period by the Cotton Service.

6. Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine.

Cost: So. Sh. 4,707,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture.

The Project consists of three sub-projects:

i) Plant protection and Plant Quarantine;

ii) Quelea bird control; and

iii) Grain seed-dressing equipment.

The project as a whole is a support project for the other agricultural projects for intensification of extension work, crash programme and credit programme. While it is difficult to estimate the financial benefits from the project, it is known that the loss to crops due to insects and birds is substantial; losses from Quelea have been estimated at 30% and through attacks by sanut at 5% for sorghum.

Plant quarantine will be necessary to protect existing crops from pests transmitted from other countries through carriers. Bananas being susceptible to such infection, precaution will be needed to protect this crop from diseases like «bunchy top».

The Project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture in the Department of Plant Protection.

The total cost of the project will be So. Sh. 4.707 million.

7. Grapefruit Cultivation.

Cost: So. Sh. 6,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture.

Following up the seed multiplication programme, which is to be implemented during the Programme period, a Project for cultivation of grapefruit is incorporated in the Programme. The feasibility of growing grapefruit of high quality has been well-established and export market for the fruit is assured. The Somali grapefruit has the reputation of being a premium quality and can easily compete with fruits produced abroad.

Sufficient land suitable for extensive cultivation of the crop is available in the country. However the long gestation period of the crop precludes the small grower from financing cultivation of grapefruits unless he can be financed through the non-productive period of five years.

It is recognised that cultivation of grapefruits on a plantation basis is feasible in Somalia, organized into cooperatives, provided Government can support such a programme through extension work and credit.

The Project envisages the creation of a seed multiplication farm at Genale to produce sufficient plants for the cultivation of 1,500 hectares and the setting up of three cooperative farms to cultivate this area.

The total cost of the project for five years, will be So. Sh. 16.479 million. A provision of So. Sh. 6.0 million is being included for this Project in the Development Programme 1971-1973.

8. Agricultural «Crash Programme».

Cost: So. Sh. 15,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture.

Agricultural «Crash Programme», while being a production Programme, incorporates strategies beyond the narrow range of increasing agricultural output. In a sense the «Crash Programme» is an economic philosopy suitable to represent conditions in Somalia. The more important of these conditions which have given inspiration to the crash programme are:

i) Need for food self-sufficiency and import substitution.

ii) Availability of arable land which is not cultivated.

iii) Unemployed people whose productive capacity could be utilised for increasing current production and capital formation in the economy.

iv) Urge for self-help which is encountered in the rural areas and which can be channelled to productive purposes with support from Government financially and through supply of services which are essential but scarce in rural areas.

Need and feasibility of projects which emerge out of the preconditions shown above have extra-economic consideration which justify them in the short run. Favourable cost-benefit ratio from the financial stand point can appear only over a period of time. On this presumption, the «Crash Programme» which was initiated after the October Revolution will be continued into the Development Programme Period 1971-1973. Cultivation of the State Farm area which has been continuing through the period of the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 will also be merged with this project. Support for the self-help component of the project will be given also through the World Food Programme in the form of food rations.

Crop diversification is limited at Tugwajaleh because of shortage of rainfal and the fact that the area has only one season suitable for cultivation. Therefore sorghum which can be planted in the area will be uniformally increased each year. Emphasis will also be given to wheat production. All the crops selected for cultivation enjoy favourable demand conditions and this trend is expected to continue into the future. Cotton and oil seeds will have immediate industrial significance for supplying the cotton needs of SOMALTEX and fuller utilisation of oil pressing capacity in the country.

Most of the crops, except for sorghum and wheat in the Tugwajaleh area and long staple cotton in the southern regions, are seasonal crops and can be cultivated during two seasons.

It is also proposed that either wells or «warrs» will be provided in those locations where such facilities do not exist, in order to convert the «Crash Programme» progressively into a settlement scheme.

Labour force engaged in the current «Crash Programme» consists of 2,500 persons. This number will increase progressively during the Programme period.

The project will be labour intensive and the basic and social infrastructure will be as simple as possible in order to guarantee more employment and to reduce cost.

The total cost of the project for three years will be So. Sh. 15.00 million. The World Food Programme, which will be closely associated with the «Crash Programme» by contributing to the financing of the project, will support it through food rations to workers.

9. Banana Cultivation.

Cost: So. Sh. 60,000,000.

Implementing Authority: National Banana Board.

Somalia's banana plantations are confined to two areas: Genale-Afgoi and Juba. It is worth noting that the export quality of Somalia's banana has improved lately thanks to the treatment of the fruit at sorting and grading centres. This improvement has resulted in higher market prices, but has not solved the fundamental problem of the yield per hectar. For example, the yield per hectare in Genale — Afgoi area is 120 quintals — a yield which, in spite of the techniques adopted to raise it, is very low. In Juba, on the other hand, the net yield per hectare is 175 quintals of exportable bananas. Although the 1970 exports have secured higher returns as compared to the previous years, the yield per hectare in Juba area is still too low to ensure the competitiveness of the product. In 1970 the total of exportable banana production was Q.'s 1,119,094 (against 944,098 of 1968) on an area of about 7,084 hectares. More than 80% of the exportable production was directed to Italy and the rest to the Middle East countries. Great efforts have been made since the October Revolution. The result of these efforts will at once solve the multiple difficulties and problems which impeded the banana industry to develop and become competitive in the international markets. The production cost was always very high and has been later aggravated by the closure of the Suez Canal; hence the condition became harder specially after the abolition in 1969 of the preferential treatment that it had enjoyed before in Italy. Considering the importance of the banana sector in the national economy the Revolutionary Government took over control by establishing a National Banana Board in substitution for five private companies. The objectives of the Board are to eliminate on the one hand the past practices which kept our banana incompetitive and on the other hand to promote its development. The Board will also establish an experimental (pilot) station for analysing agronomic problems of the banana industry.

The Board will put all its efforts to maintain the traditional qualitative and quantitative export level which is a sine-qua-non for the further expansion of level of production and securing marketing outlets. This strategy will be implemented by the rationalisation plan which will give a definite and permanent solution to the problems facing banana production. The rationalisation plan includes the following sub-projects:

1. Consolidation of banana plantations and their grouping into blocks.
2. Installation of telpher lines for transporting banana from the farms to collection centres.

A Fund totalling about So. Sh. 60 million has been allocated to the development of the banana industry for the period 1971-1973. About 6% of that amount will be spent on the necessary studies and research programmes while the rest will be directly invested in the banana farming industry.

1. Consolidation of banana production.

The consolidation plan of banana holdings will take into account the necessity of maintaining production at its present level to avoid any qualitative or quantitative reductions which may lead to gaps in markets of destination before the structuration plan is finalized. An appropriate study will furnish detailed descriptions and maps specifying the limits of banana zone, its infrastructural facilities, its irrigation and drainage network, the system of transport by telpher line, the location of farms and any other elements useful for the functioning of the complex.

Once arrangements are made for the implementation of the initial phase (determination of the sites of new plantations) no additional equipment shall be delivered to plantations excluded from the consolidation scheme. These will maintain their status-quo until such a limite the consolidation scheme becomes operational.

As soon as the consolidation scheme becomes operational and self-sustaining, all banana plantations not included in the scheme will be replaced by plantations growing grape-fruit, ground-nuts, rice, etc. whose growth possibilities have already been tested in the past.

It will be necessary, however, to estimate the quantities of water required for the irrigation of the crops which, combined with the amount of water required by banana should determine the extent of irrigation and drainage network. Various preliminary studies will be carried out under this project such as: photo-cartographic documentation, soil survey, feasibility studies of banana cultivation and assistance to farm management.

2. Photo-cartographic documentation.

The existing maps are inadequate and do not provide the basic cartography necessary for carrying out individual investigations in areas of banana production.

1. Existing aerial photos will therefore be used to produce a photo index of 1 in 30,000 designed to serve as a guide to future detailed cartographic surveys.

2. The cartographic survey will be a prelude to:

a) Soil survey and subsequent demarcation of areas selected for banana cultivation and crop diversification;

b) Study of the hydraulic potential of the land for later irrigation and drainage development;

c) Studying the installation of an over-head «cable way» for transporting bananas to sorting and grading centres;

d) Studying the possible location of sorting and grading centres themselves;

e) Studying the possibilities of putting under cultivation lands selected for crop diversification.

3. Project for soil survey.

A soil study of the land will be the first work to be carried out after the photocartographic documentation. There are certain elements of information which the soil scientist can deduce directly from the map, others which can be obtained through field work and still others which can be determined by laboratory observation.

The study will furnish:

i) A 1 in 5000 scale land map and a vegetation map covering both Genale and Juba areas. In the map both banana and non-banana zone to be diversified will be delineated.

ii) A chemico-physical analysis of the samples selected.

iii) Information on correlation between soil movement and the level of rivers and degree of rainfall.

4. Study on the feasibility of banana cultivation.

This study comes at the final phase of banana structuration. Once the banana zone both in Juba and Genale area is delineated on a 1:2000 scale map, it will be necessary to delineate individual farms of 200-250 hectares each which will probably include areas already under banana cultivation. The study will:

1. Evaluate existing banana plantations and include in the blocks those whose vegetation conditions, age and variety characteristics are most acceptable. Without any substantial alterations, these plantations will represent the nucleus of banana consolidation programme and will benefit from the facilities whose establishment is contemplated such as irrigation, drainage and overhead cableways.
2. Determine the time, modality and cost of destroying those existing plantations which are considered unacceptable.
3. Determine the time, modality and cost of cultivating lands cleared for the completion of consolidated plantations of up to 3,500 hectares for each of Juba and Genale areas. Given efficient management, the yield per hectare should be in the order of 40 tons of exportable bananas.

The above study will be made with the collaboration of officials in charge of consolidation and homogenisation scheme and will take about two to three months to complete.

5. Project of assistance to farm management.

This project is called for by the necessity of supporting the present structure of banana cultivation until such a time the consolidation and homogenisation scheme is finalized to maintain the traditional qualitative and quantitative export levels. Any shortfall, even if temporary, of the existing volume of production would make it difficult for Somalia to recapture its traditional markets. Furthermore, such an eventuality would undermine the productive potentialities of the structuration scheme.

Afgoi Zone.

Since this zone has hydraulic characteristics akin to those of Juba, the study will be confined to the irrigation network.

6. Installation of telpher lines for transporting banana from the farms to collection centres.

Apart from the damage caused to the product in the process of cultivation, transport from plantation sites to sorting and grading centres is the most vulnerable phase of the product's life. This is due to two reasons:

1. It is the most delicate operation which is primarily responsible for the damage caused to the fruit.
2. Because of some harmful fungi, such as GLOESPORIUM MUSARUM (G.M.), associated with banana plantation, the least damage to the fruit becomes infectious and highly endemic thus causing it to rot when it reaches the market of destination.

The percentage of discarded bananas in the country at present varies from 30 to 50. The farmers are aware of the fact that the damage to the fruit is caused by the rudimentary transportation method and hence call for a more efficient transport system. A telpher line would ensure a more efficient transportation of bananas without adding to production costs.

The telpher lines will be integrated with the planned irrigation system. The distance between every two telpher lines will be 100m and each will be situated between two parallel drainage canals. The study regarding the installation of telpher lines will show the details of land characteristics and the cost of installation. The study will be undertaken as soon as cartographic, hydraulic and irrigation plans are finalized. This will require the engagement of an engineer and four engineering technicians for about four months.

7. Study on the distribution of sorting and grading centres.

This study will determine:

i) The setting, working and costing of sorting and grading centres, each centre catering for 200-250 hectares of banana plantation.

ii) The location of each sorting centre of each group of homogeneous farms in relation to the telpheric transport network.
Each centre will have:

— Walling and fencing installations.
— Hydraulic installations.
— Electric installations.
— Miscellaneous installations.

The study will give the details of the dimensions of centres, types and quantity of equipment required, location of centres as shown in the topographic map and an accurate estimate of the cost which the installation of new centres and removal of existing ones to other areas may entail.

III. IRRIGATION

1. The Setting and Strategy of Development.

a) The Setting.

The potential for agriculture in Somalia is almost confined to the inter-river area between the Shabelle and the Juba rivers. The are only limited irrigation facilities in the Northern Regions; inundation irrigation facilities are available at present at Lahs and Elayo in the lowlands and the «dohos» of Hahe, Berato, Odweina and Ber. There are also some irrigated gardens in the Northern Regions but these are not of large scale significance except as potential source of vegetable gardening. Most of these gardens are on the main watershed of the area or the well-watered lowlands of the Gulf of Aden coastal strip.

The major irrigation potential for agriculture in Somalia is in the inter-river area. Both inundation irrigation and controlled irrigation are practiced in this part of the country.

Inundation irrigation.

While 68,000 hectares in the Shabelle flood plain have been mapped as receiving inundation irrigation, 26,400 hectares were reported to be cropped supporting about 4,400 families (average size, 7.9 persons). Approximately 22,000 hectares are served by inundation irrigation in the Juba flood plain.

Controlled irrigation.

Over and above nearly 30,000 hectares commanded by controlled irrigation on both the Shabelle and Juba rivers, an additional 20,000 hectares in the Shabelle flood plain and 65,000 hectares in the Juba flood plain can be developed for controlled irrigation without very large investment on dams and other construction. However, limitations exist in this estimate. For example, in the short-dun, with additional irrigation potential Shabelle cannot supply more water during the critical months of January-March unless water storage facilities are constructed for storing water during the high-flow season to be used when water flow decreases. Cropping pattern, therefore, has to take into consideration this factor and only those crops of a seasonoal character. e.g. rice, which can be grown during the period of adequate water flow can be introduced in the short-run. Development of perennial crops cannot therefore be assured of water supply from Shabelle unless major irrigation works are constructed. On the other hand, Juba river presents large potential for development of irrigated cultivation though the initial cost of development of the area is likely to appear large. Estimates show that the total irrigable land on the Juba river with additional irrigation constructions is approximately 265,000 hectares. The present movement of commercial farms into the Juba area bears out the relative potential of this area.

Development potential of the Shabelle flood basin will therefore have to be exploited by bringing under more intensive utilisation areas which are already commanded by irrigation but not used or partially used. Such areas, specially under the «banana concessions» are the most potential areas for development in the short-run and the Agricultural Crash Programme has therefore been located in such areas.

b) Strategy of Development.

A long-term strategy for irrigation development in Somalia will be basically similar to the long-term strategy for the Juba river irrigation development indicated in the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970. «Such a strategy must take into account the availability of controlled water supply, pressure of farmers (and nomads) in the hinterland to move towards new areas of settlement, availability of technical advisory services and extension workers, expansion of basic infrastructures, rational marketing arrangements, formulation and implementation of a land tenure programme and the integration of farm and livestock production».

In the short-run it is important to give priority to the fuller utilisation of areas already irrigated rather than bringing new areas under irrigation and also maximising use of available water through flood control and storage under irrigation. These areas have the additional advantage of being in the main stream of population movements. There are large tracts of land on both rivers receiving the benefit of canal and/or inundation irrigation facilities which are only partially exploited. The limited development resources have therefore to be concentrated in such areas in the immediate future to stabilise existing irrigation projects and their facilities. A short-range programme will also need to take into account the limited number of crops which are economically viable consistent with cost of cultivation on irrigated land.

The Development Programme 1971-1973 has incorporated agricultural projects which depend on rehabilitation of irrigation canals in those areas where the «Crash» programme will be located. In order to assure that these projects are implemented, the irrigation scheme in the Development Programme is largely confined to projects for stabilisation of existing facilities. No new irrigation projects are incorporated in the Programme due to the fact that final feasibility studies on major irrigation projects are not on hand and secondly there is less economic justification in creating new facilities till existing ones are fully utilised.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Maintenance and Repair of Irrigation Canals.

Cost: So. Sh. 1,500,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture.

This project will be located in the Genale-Coriolej and Jowhar zones where the existing irrigation canals which serve the banana plantations and the «Crash» programme in the irrigated areas of the Shabelle flood plain, are in a bad state of repair. This has resulted in silting of canals in places as well as heavy retrogression and erosion of the banks. The heavy weed growth on the canal banks reduces the effective canal width. These defects are capable of serious damage to the main headworks and to the entire irrigation system. It is proposed that during the Programme period, 105 kms. of canals will be cleaned, 35 kms. per year. The location of activities is being chosen in a manner which will support the agricultural projects under the «Crash» programme and other projects for agricultural development. The programme of cleaning will also concern itself with strengthening of the banks in order to eliminate danger of breaks. The total cost of the project will be So. Sh. 1.5 million.

2. Embankment of Rivers.

Cost: So. Sh. 600,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture.

Breaking of river banks during the flood season is a common feature of the Shabelle river in the areas which are important for agriculture. These breaks occur due to natural causes as well as through the activities of human beings and animals, particularly hipos. It is therefore proposed that even though the maintenance of canals is a part of the normal activities of the irrigation department, a special allotment of So. Sh. 600,000 is included in the Development Programme for reconstruction of embankments on the river to be spent at the rate of So. Sh. 200,000 per annum.

3. Snabelli Pilot Project.

Cost: So. Sh. 1,654,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture.

In order to follow-up the findings of the UNSF Project for Water Control and Management of the Shabelle River which was part of the Short-Term Development Programme, it was decided that a 3,000 hectare farm will be established in the Afgoi-Mordille area.

A pilot project is to be implemented before the establishment of the 3,000 hectare farm. The Development Programme therefore includes a pilot project for the cultivation of 100 hectares to be located in the area selected for the 3,000 hectare farm.

In addition to providing esential information on various aspects of irrigated crop production under local conditions, the pilot project will supply ancilliary information on aptitude and ability of the farmer and his family, labour inputs, timing of field operations and farm economics. The project will continue for two years.

4. Flood-control Canals and Storage Reservoir.

Cost. So. Sh. 34,035,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Agriculture.

Two flood control canals with a capacity of 50 cumecs each at Mahaddei-Wen are urgently required to serve both the banks of Shabelle river, with structure for flood water deviation, a bridge on the Jowhar- Bulo Burti road and draining canals. Inundation water will be received in the canals and moved out to reservoirs and in a large pastoral area to the west of the principal agricultural area of the Shabelle Flood Plain. In 1970 alone, flood waters adversely affected about 7,000 hectares of land in Jowhar, Audegie and Genale.

Supplementing the flood control canals, an off-stream storage reservoir will be constructed. The reservoir will store excess water during periods of high flow and release it when the flow decreases. It is proposed to site the reservoir south of the Jowhar Sugar Farm on the left bank of the river. the capacity of the reservoir will be 187 million cubic meters (187,000 hectare meters). It is anticipated that the storage capacity will be sufficient for year-round cultivation of agricultural areas through regulation of river flow.

The following benefits can be derived from the implementation of the project.

i) sufficient water supply for the Genale and Afgoi banana farms can be assured.

ii) a further 40,000 hectares of land can be brought under controlled irrigation and one third of the total irrigable area shall have guaranteed water supply throughout the crop growing seasons.

5. Self-help Projects.

Cost. So. Sh. 1,100,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Interior.

Self-help construction of irrigation facilities will be undertaken during the programme period, and 20 km. of secondary canals and 60 km. of smaller ones will be constructed with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

Statement No. 1 **Proposed outlay**

Sector: *Irrigation.* *(So. Sh. '000)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Proposed Outlay 1971-73	1971	1972	1973
1.	Maintenance and Repair	1,500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
2.	Flood Control Projet	34,035.0	2,664.0	30,035.0	1,336.0
3.	Self-help Project	1,110.0	370.0	370.0	370.0
4.	Construction & Embankments	600.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
5.	UNSF Shabelle Pilot Project	1,654.0	1,492.0	162.0	—
	Total	38,899.0	5,226.0	31,267.0	2,406.0

IV. FORESTRY AND GAME

i. The Setting and Strategy of Development.

a) The Setting:

Somalia has a land area of 640,000 sq. km. of which approximately 10 per cent support some form of forest vegetation. At the moment even this area of forest land has not been brought under scientific management to make it productive to its full capacity.

For a long time there has been a tendency towards a destructive passive attitude which resulted in the neglect and deterioration of forest vegetation. A law on forestry. wildlife and range was, however, passed in 1969 but the most important step, namely, a complete ban on export of charcoal had to await the establishment of the Revolutionary Government. An amendment which was passed in 1970 strengthened the law of 1969 and as it now stands, it provides for adequate protective measures and reasonable latitude for the execution of forest management activities.

Eventhough the forest resources of Somalia are not large, it is yet possible to fill the needs of the country for these resources to a much larger extent by utilisation of indegenous products. However, a great amount of effort and financial cost will be required to establish a viable forestry programme in the country. The problems which need correction arise out of the present state of inter-action of the human, and livestock population and the forest resources in the country. The growth of the human population has caused some serious imbalance in the natural forest resources. New settlements tend to devastate the forest wealth, without any concern for conservation measures. The impact of the increasing human population is compounded by the rising pressure of livestock on the range potential in the country as well as on the forest reserves. Such pressure has now reached the stage when after the destruction of the range, higher vegetation is deteriorating and disappearing at a fast rate. Irrational water development schemes have also resulted in concentration of animals in areas without consideration of the longstanding ecological balance of the country.

One other factor which threatens to subvert a healthy forest policy is a consequence of deforestation, namely, the over-increasing growth of sand dunes along the coastal areas, particularly between Mogadishu and Brava. Corrective measures to control growth of sand dunes were taken on a limited scale during the period of the Sshort-Term Development Programme particularly after the Revolution. Such measures have helped the Forestry Department in understanding more clearly the problems involved in the implementation of the measures and have prepared them for more intensive work.

In many parts of the country, the situation concerning fauna has also reached a critical stage. The disappearance of many species of animals from their old natural habitat has not been due to poaching or hunting, but largely due to their being crowded out by human beings and domestic stock through a process of settlement. This has led to lack of cover and shade for animals and water facilities which in the end reduces the chances of their survival.

Killing and capturing of animals by machine gunning and using «gin» traps, nets, etc., has also been destroying wild-life on a substantial scale. The following table gives a partial statement on the number of selected type of animals killed through hunting and poaching.

Name of Animal	*Number killed*	
	1950-1964	*1965-1968*
Elephant	30,762	9,638
Rhinoceros	1,101	1,144
Leopard	5,102	848
Cheetah	3,101	142

Source: Forestry Department.

To this must be added the innumerable number of small game like dik-dik and antelopes killed during the period.

No census has been made of the wild life population of the country, yet it is known that the only wild animal with unspoilt habitat is the kilipspringe, found in the mountain ranges of the North. Monkeys and wart-hogs on the other hand have increased in number due to the destruction of the predators such as leopard and lion. In addition to the decline in the number of wild life species; there is a danger in the extinction of whole species, like leopard, wild ass, dudong dibtag, which is unique in Somalia, black rhino and beira.

The Law of 1969 amalgamating the older laws which prevailed in the country declares the following areas as Game Reserves:

i) *Absolute Reserves:* Lac Badana National Park, Gedkadebley, Mogadishu and Mandera.

ii) *Controlled Game Reserves:* Borama, Bush Bush and Juba left bank areas.

iii) *Partial Game Reserves:* Jowhar, Belet Wein and Bulo Burti.

Works on improvements to facilities in the game parks have resulted in improvement of roads in Lac Badana and Gedkadebley and the construction of lodges at Jamen, Marco Ropi, Bush Bush and Lac Badana, as well as landing strips suitable for light aircrait.

While limited provision for development of this sector was made the progress achieved in the continuing 4 projects of wildlife, sawmill, sand dunes and Northern Rangeland project has been less than expected. In the sand dune project an area of 250,000 sq. metres has been reclaimed with same success but this is small considering the extent of sand that need fixation. Under the wildlife projects, 3 game lodges and 5 observation towers have been established and their continuation during the Development Programme 1971-1973 is envisaged. About one-third of the machinery required for the sawmill has been ordered and received. The workshop house and the construction yard have also been completed but more machinery is required before the project can become fully operational.

The Northern Rangeland project is now continuing as scheduled and its findings will have important implications for continuation and subsequent enlargement of this project during the Development Programme period.

b] The Strategy for Development.

The most important land resources problem in Somalia is one of vegetative degeneration and to counter this trend, the strategy set is as follows:

a) To assist the regeneration of indigenous species that are destroyed or hampered either by excessive grazing or human misuse. This can be done best at the moment through systematic protection to be afforded to those areas that are capable of supporting natural regeneration. Alternatively, artificial plantation of economic species, whose performance has been proven acceptable will be undertaken.

b) To aim at the improvement of the condition of the rangelands of the country through improvements and better utilisation of the resources.

c) To improve wildlife management practices and intensify legal enforcement of conservation measures, and to bring the work already started in previous programmes which have a bearing on the problems of preservation of wildlife, to full fruition.

II. Development Programme.

1. Wild Life Preservation.

Cost: So. Sh. 735,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

This project aims at improving the wildlife habitat in the important game areas in the Lower Juba Region. It will provide for improvement in the communication that is essential for the execution of game work. Those species of wildlife that are threatened with extinction of game will be accommodated in orphanages to be established during the Programme Period. The erosion that has taken place in the Forest-Game reserve in Gaanlibah and which has caused extensive deterioration in the fauna and flora of the area will be checked and efforts will be made in the Programme Period to arrest further deterioration through the gulley system that has developed and also rehabilitate some of the areas already damaged.

2. Saw Mill.

Cost: So. Sh. 1,179,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

Almost all the building materials required in the country are imported from abroad. This involves a substantial foreign exchange drain to the country. It is the aim of the Government to exploit to the maximum all the available local resources that can effectively be used in this field. There are enough forests in the country suitable for substantial timber extraction. Considerable amount of timber, especially in Erigavo area, can be exploited for conversion into small size sawn timber. Other areas where such work can be done are Daloh, Libahley, Gaanlibah and Al-Medu. All these areas have been declared forest reserves for a long time. At Erigavo, a saw mill was installed just before independence but the machinery has been lying in an open field and subject to wind, rain and sun for a very long period. Limited financial resources, lack of qualified staff and poor communication of the area with the rest of the country have been the major factors impeding the successful operation of the plant. Since the Government has large investments in this scheme and the viability of the project is not any more in doubt, the reactivation of the Erigavo Saw Mill will be a continuing project in the Development Programme.

3. Plantations.

Cost: So. Sh. 2,073,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

Damas Plantation.

This project is a continuation of the Batallaleh plantation project near Berbera which has been in existence for some time and has proved successful as far as the suitability of the species used to local climatic conditions is concerned and for sand-dune reafforestation. The area has a particular advantage over others in that it is not necessary to experiment this new species at the moment which otherwise would take at least 2 to 3 years. An additional 3 sq. miles of plantation will be developed during the Programme period. The indirect benefits that the community derives from the existing plantation cannot be over-emphasized Batallaleh plantation has been of tremendous amenity value to Berbera and its wind checking effect has been highly appreciated by the public at large. The Damas has a far better quality of protecting the site along the coast from high velocity winds of the area. In a more direct way the plantation will supply, under proper management and care, small size wood for poles and firewood, which may at a later stage be a source of supply of poles for the local market as well as for export.

Regeneration of Mangrove.

The aim of the project is to put the mangrove areas along the Indian Ocean under systematic protection and regeneration. Mangrove plantations now support a sizeable Somali population through the sale of mangrove poles. The areas where these plants are growing have not unfortunately been effectively linked in the past with the rest of the country. It is the intention of the Government to provide the Somali citizens engaged in this scheme with the necessary technical assistance and protection which they require.

Reclamation of sand dunes.

Large areas of agricultural and residential importance along the coast are threatened or already covered by migrating sand dunes. The economic or vegetation loss involved is large and a programme has already been initiated to reclaim these lands from the sand dunes or to stabilise the sand dunes. This programme has been on an experimental basis and it has shown considerable success. If sand dunes that extend over a large area are not dealt with, the work that has already been done will be a loss and the danger of migrating sands will not be eliminated. It is therefore essential that the project is continued during the Programme period on a much larger scale.

4. Nurseries Projects

Cost. So. Sh. 307,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

Nurseries are the starting point of reafforestation and other planting schemes. In addition, they are very important in studying the habits and growth pattern of different species of trees. Large tracts of the countryside are now semi-desert areas and others are undergoing depletion of forests and vegetations. It is essential, therefore, to establish small nurseries where young plants could be raised and cared for before transferring to plantation sites. During the Programme period, improvements will be made on the existing nurseries in Mogadishu, Berbera, Burao and Erigavo and new ones will be established in Kismyo, Borama, Gelib and Baidoa.

5. Range Management Project.

Cost: So. Sh. 10,012,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

This projects designed to achieve the following targets:

1. To determine the ecological potential of Majertinia and the two Northern Regions.
2. To initiate and develop range improvements, range management schemes and water spreading and water development.
3. To restore vegetation cover in the devastated areas especially around bore holes by deferred rotation system.
4. To create range famine reserves by setting aside areas to be opened up only in times of hardship.

The project was started in 1970 and will continue through the Programme period. It will provide the range service with community participation, to establish grazing reserves in Bosaso, to carry out simple range improvement measures for the retention and spreading of water and in certain cases for planting of forests and shrubs of non-value.

The project will also aim at the creation of game reserves on an area of 21,400 sq. kms., and water conservation and spreading and work connected with forest planting involving about 1.4 million man days of work.

There are two supplementary projects to support this project. viz., construction of water tanks which is incorporated in the sector, Water Resources and Feasibility study on Pilot Ranches in the Livestock sector.

V. WATER RESOURCES

i. The Setting and Strategy of Development.

a) The Setting.

The climatic characteristic of Somalia add special significance to water development in the country. Precipitation is good in most parts of the country although its range in variation, intensity and distribution is great. Much of the precipitation empties itself as run-off through a number of temporary water courses in most parts of the country; the only large permanent water source is the Shabelle and Juba rivers.

Water is crucial to Somalia, not only for the existence of humans and animals, but also for agricultural and industrial development. The demand for potable water in the nomadic and agricultural areas as well as in the urban centres continues to be potent.

The demand for water in the range lands is by far the largest and is growing at a substantial rate. Livestock is often driven for long distances away from areas where pasture is in plenty, in search of water. This practice leads to emaciation and loss of weight of animals and great human effort. The limited intervention by government or private agencies and individuals in water development more often leads to congregation of nomads in such areas, disturbing the delicate ecological balance between stock numbers, water supplies and grazing potential which has been established over years.

Somalia needs as much irrigation as can be obtained. In the dry farming areas in the inter-river region and the western part of Hargeisa, farmers depend upon uncertain rains for cultivation which is often subsistence farming. The availability of irrigation in those areas could transform the mode of production and smoothen out the large annual fluctuations in output which is a feature of dry-farming, ensuring a more reliable flow of incomes to farmers. Irrigation facilities in those areas would, however, depend entirely on the availability of groundwater or in the collection and storage of surface run-off.

It is difficult to estimate precisely the amount of water required for domestic use in urban centres because of lack of accurate demographic statistics and data on water consumption. At present per capita water use in settled areas is probably low, but it should rise quickly as the standard of living of people increases and more and better water is made available. At present, in most of the urban centres water is obtained from numerous shallow wells indiscriminately dug in the centre of urban settlement leading to health hazards. One of the major handicaps in the development of potable water supply in the urban centres is the smallness of these settlements; even a small modern water supply plant cannot finance itself in most of the townships and villages unless government subsidises these installations.

At present industrial use of water is limited. However, it has to be recognised that shortage of water can be as great a handicap to industrial development as inadequacy of any other essential industrial input.

The present requirements and foreseeable future domestic requirements of water could be met by mobilising groundwater resources. There is considerable potential water resources within the country, in the fissures of the basement rocks, in the Jurasic limestones, in the accumulation in surface formations and in river underflows. Some portion of domestic use as well as needs of animals and in some few cases, requirements for limited cultivation, can be satisfied with a systematic programme of mobilising precipitation run-off by collecting and storing it at strategic points in the water courses. Artificial catchments such as «balleh» and «warrs» can be considered as important means for providing water for humans and animals in areas of good rainfall and where underground water is either difficult to secure or is poor in quality and where major «tugs» are non-existant. «Warrs» are simple to construct; most of the existing «warrs» have been excavated by hand.

«Warrs» have been of great benefit; if they are to continue to serve both cropland and rangeland, the provision of continuous maintenance becomes essential. In many parts of the country the existing «warrs» have silted up at varying degrees and many have virtually become useles. They are susceptible to high rates of evaporation and percolation.

There are 273 borehole wells and an unaccounted number of shallow wells and «warrs» in the country. The boreholes have been developed during the past two decades. The following table shows the regional distribution of boreholes and their persent condition.

DISTRIBUTION OF BOREHOLE WELLS BY REGIONS: 1970

REGION (1)	No. of existing wells (2)	No. operational (3)	No. non-operational (4)
Benadir	80	56	24
Lower Juba	16	6	10
Upper Juba	35	30	5
Hiran	16	11	5
Mudugh	40	30	10
Majertinia	16	6	10
Northern Regions	80	62	28
Total:	273	201	72

Source: Ministry of Public Works.

Nearly 26.4 per cent of all borehole wells are non-operational due to one reason or another. There are 25 rigs for well-digging in the country, but some of them need rehabilitation.

There are a number of problems which Somalia faces regarding borehole wells as a major source of water. Among these are:

(i) Excessive depth of water table. This is a problem in the North-western, North-eastern, Bosaso, Mudugh and Upper Juba regions where water is found at depth often beyond 150 to 250 meters. In these areas well-drilling is justified only if possibilities of surface water supply through «warrs» and reservoirs do not exist. Wells will still present operational problems. For example:

— Maintenance costs of the wells will be large due to high maintenance costs caused by the heavy engines required, high fuel consumption, heavy transport costs of fuel over great distances, and intermittent or unreliable supply of spare parts.

— The wells may not be continuously utilised because of the short duration of grazing period.

— Due to lack of service facilities to spread over the country the chances of frequent breakdown of operation of pumps, of engines or of the columns will be large.

(ii) Water quality. In a number of areas groundwater is brackish; it contains a high concentration of minerals and also the water quantity may be limited in some areas.

Additional information on the quantity, quality and location of groundwater in the country is essential before an integrated programme of water resources development can take shape. The first steps towards this study is being undertaken by the «Mineral and Ground Water Survey» on groundwater resources.

The investment envisaged in the Short-Term Development Programme for water development was modest, but the progress made has been limited. The construction of 100 wells and the purchase of fifty pumps mainly for areas normally short of water was envisaged. No action has, however, been taken on the project. The Water Resources Development project which aimed at the provision of technical assistance and machinery for the Water Department has been successfully completed. Investment of So. Sh. 3.128 million was made for the development of water troughs and other facilities for 20 deep motorised wells and the development of 75 shallow wells and 75 Berkads (masonry tanks).

The Progremme also envisaged the completion of the urban water supplies of Kismayo and Hargeisa and the initiation of the one at Mogadishu. Investment of So. Sh. 103.5 million was earmarked for these projects. The Kismayo water supply is now complete; Mogadishu's is under construction and the first phase of Hargeisa water supply is completed. The first phase of Belet Wein water supply, involving the drilling of five wells, has also been completed.

b) The Strategy for Development.

The long term objective in water development is the provision of adequate, reliable and safe water for domestic, livestock, agricultural and industrial uses throughout the country at moderate prices so that the facilities would be within easy reach of all potential users.

To achieve this objective the Programme envisages the establishment of a National Water Agency as the only organ responsible for research and development in all matters pertaining to utilisation and distribution of water throughout the country. A major objective of the Programme is the consolidation of past achievements in water development. Water inventory will be conducted so that the disappointing state of affairs of virutal absence of reliable data of the number of boreholes, dams, «warrs» and other watering structures together with level of output and consumption will be rectified. All watering structures will be surveyed with the view of evolving workable schemes to bring them to optimum capacity. The Local Government and Municipalities will ensure the availability of continuous repair and maintenance at all levels. The legal framework governing the development, utilisation and distribution of water will be strengthened and unified.

In the field of rural water supply the Agency will, in collaboration with competent ministries and government organs, put up a master plan of water distribution based on ecological survey and the carrying capacity of different regions and districts so that balanced grazing and even distribution of water will be ensured. The service will balance the different watering structure so that with the least waste in manpower and material water will be made available throughout the rangelands.

Intensive research will go into the responsibility of using groundwater for irrigation purposes. The possibility of harnessing the run-off by artificial catchments such as large «warrs» and dams in areas where groundwater is because of tecnical and/or financial considerations difficult to obtain, will be fully investigated. Scientific and technological development in the field of artificial rain making for agriculture and livestock will be closely followed and its introduction in Somalia examined.

ii. Development Programme.

1. Rural Water Supply.

Cost: So. Sh. 20,266,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

Water shortage is more acute in regions that support the bulk of the country's livestock population. The provision of adequate water is of crucial importance to lives of the nomadic population and their animals. Equally important is the need to spread the water structures more evenly so that balanced grazing is ensured. The Programme views the field of water as one of the few areas where any level of investment could be justified. Hence the participation of the people at large in the campaign against thirst is anticipated. Contributions from the Central Government or other sources, will supplement local efforts and act as a catalyst to cooperative spirit and self-help activities of the beneficiaries.

During the programme period, 50 deep wells, 50 «warrs» 75 shallow wells and 1,500 cement tanks or reservoirs will be construted. Most of these structures are earmarked to regions normally short of water. In deciding on the location and sites of the watering structures due consideration will be given to balanced water distribution to ensure even grazing of rangelands.

2. Urban Water Supply.

In the programme period the Hargeisa and Mogadishu water supply systems will be completed and improvement in the Kismayo's system undertaken.

Mogadishu Water Supply.

Cost: So. Sh. 53,794,000.

Implementing Authority: National Water Agency.

The primary objectives of the scheme are to design and construct a new groundwater supply and distribution system for the city of Mogadishu. The project is on-going and involves the drilling of 20 wells in the outskirts of Mogadishu along the Balad road. Treatment mains will collect output of the individual wells and convey it to a storage centre where treatment of water will take place.

Water distribution system will consist of about 100 km. of piping, 122 public fountains, 2 vendor watering points and about 5,000 service connection units. Two reservoirs with 6 million gallons capacity will be constructed and a booster will lift water to high elevation areas. A two-story administrative building and operating facilities will also be provided under the project.

The whole scheme which will be capable of meeting the projected water demand of the city for 1980 (6.4 million gallons per day) is scheduled for completion by June 1972 and the National Water Agency will assume the responsibility of running the scheme thereafter.

Hargeisa Water Supply.

Cost: So. Sh. 40,000,000.

Implementing Authority: National Water Agency.

The development of Hargeisa Water supply and distribution system assumed a special importance not only due to the health hazard arising from the number of shallow wells indiscriminately dug in the Tug-bed which depends upon erratic rainfalls for recharge, but also because of the pressure put on these traditional sources by the increasing population of the city, resulting in a very critical shortage of water during the dry seasons. The whole fabric of the city is in a precarious position in respect of water.

The first phase of the project involving the hydrological investigation and drilling of five wells which could adequately meet the present and future requirements of water in the city has been completed. During the Programme period a water intake system, treatment plant and water distribution system will be constructed.

Kismayo Water Supply.

Cost: So. Sh. 641,000.

Implementing Authority: National Water Agency.

The water supply and distribution system of Kismayo was incorporated in the second phase of the Kismayo Port project. The project has been completed through the installation of the first modern potable water system in the country. The capacity of the system is large enough to meet not only the present demand but also the future requirement of water for domestic and industrial uses.

The plant is now working at 10 percent of its capacity. The availability of a large number of private and public owned wells in the city, the poor location of most of the fountains of the system, the absence of quality consciousness on the part of the inhabitants and the inadequacy of the water service system have led to the present large excess capacity of the utility and loss of revenue.

It is the intention of the Government to close up the traditional sources of water as they are hazardous to health and introduce improvement in the distribution system of the utility.

3. Research and Equipment.

Cost: So. Sh. 4,800,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

During the Programme period, efforts will be made to augment the available equipment for water resources development. The equipment will be for exploration and maintenance purposes.

Research on the ecology of different parts of the rangeland will be conducted and all the watering points surveyed in order to evolve a scheme for balanced water distribution.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: Water Resources.

Statement No. 1

Sl. No.	*Projects*	*1971-1973*	*1971*	*1972*	*1973*
1.	Shallow wells	375.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
2.	Barkeds	13,500.0	4,500.0	4,500.0	4,500.0
3.	Deep wells	4,641.0	1,392.5	1,392.5	1,856.0
4.	Warrs	1,750.0	475.0	475.0	800.0
5.	Mogadishu water supply (completion)	53,794.0	38,934.0	14,860.0	—
6.	Hargeisa water supply (completion)	40,00.0	15,000.0	15,000.0	10,000.0
7.	Kismayo water supply (improvement)	641.0	641.0	—	—
8.	Water equipment	4,300.0	—	4,300.0	—
9.	Water survey	500.0	500.0	—	—
	All	119,501.0	61,567.5	40,652.5	17,281.0

VI. MINING

i. The Setting and Strategy of Development.

a) The Setting.

It will be observed that at the time of the preparation of the First Five-Year Plan of Somalia, information on mineral resources in the country was limited except for preliminary findings of mineral deposits. These were not sufficient, except in case of gypsum deposits, to warrant specific projects for exploitation. The proposals in the First Five-Year Plan therefore were limited to an investment of So. Sh. 12.00 million «for the mining and transport of gypsum to the port for export purposes. The project comprises the purchase and installation of mining machinery, the construction of the necessary buildings and the road to Berbera port and the transport equipment for the movement of the gypsum from the minehead to the port». However, this project was not implemented.

The First Five-Year Plan in discussing surveys, investigations and research had also proposed a survey of mineral resources in the country an included in the Plan a project for the Mineral Survey of Somalia to b financed in part by the United Nations Special Fund. This project, the M neral and Groundwater Survey, was begun in 1964 and its first phase continued into the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 till the en of 1968. Work during this phase consisted of organizing geological, ge chemical and geophysical studies in the country as a whole in order t identify new deposits as well as evaluate known mineral occurrences.

The second phase of the project which will continue into 1971 include the examination of another radioactive area in the Mudugh Region, and reapparaisal of the many recorded occurrences of minerals in the Norther Regions. It is not possible at this stage to make any predication on the outcome of this work, as important basic data are still to be obtained.

The most important known mineral deposit in Somalia at the presen time is the gypsum and anhydrite deposits a few miles south of Berbera Lack of an assured market has so far prevented the development of thi high grade material, but a pilot scheme is being proposed, to facilitate the extraction of sufficient material to test markets, and also the possibilitie of local use as gypsum plaster products. The El-Bur sepiolite deposit whic at present supplies carving material for local craftsmen, is also considere to be worth further investigation. The El-Bur deposit is said to be traceabl over a distance of several kilometres, and the sepiolite is said to form bed up to two metres thick. Considerable reserves are consequently possible and apart from its rather restricted artistic uses, commercial possibilities o its use as absorbant, filler, filter medium, setting agent, clarifier, etc. nee to be fully explored.

The chances of finding oil in Somalia are still considered to be good and three commercial companies are continuing their examination of various areas thought to be favourable. Applications for licences have als been received from two other important oil companies, so that interest i the possibilities can be expected to continue.

Expenditure on the search for minerals and sources of groundwate during the first phase of the survey exceeded So. Sh. 7 million, and the budgeted costs of the second phase are approximately So. Sh. 14 millio

b] Strategy of Development.

Basic investigations and surveys which are fundamental to the development programme for mining in the country are still in their initial stages. A full inventory of a country's mineral wealth cannot be made in the short-run, and such an inventory to be kept up-to-date requires specialised techniques, a thorough knowledge of past results and, in a country where exploration is difficult over large areas, a well-organised supporting structure. A number of academic studies and investigations and preliminary surveys still continue to be necessary, and such studies will have to be carried out under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Somalia. It is essential under the circumstances that as soon as the Mineral and Groundwater Survey Project is completed, the organisational structure for a geological department, in order to organise national geological survey, is established during the development programme period. Such an organisational arrangement will take special care in training as well as providing an outlet for trained personnel in geological work.

It is also essential that a systematic geological mapping of the country is started as soon as possible. Equally important, it is necessary to collect, compile and collate all availabe data in the hands of the government and private companies in the field of oil exploration and other geological work. The organisational set up of the Geological Survey will cover such essential modern techniques as photo-geology, mineralogy, geophysics and special diamond-drilling for core recovery. An intensive training programme, both in Somalia and abroad, will be required for training additional staff required for such work.

The Mineral and Groundwater Survey investigated the best known occurrences of iron bearing quarzites (BHQ) of the Bur Region and concluded that the exploitation of these occurrences would not be economically feasible in the near future due to the small reserves of the marketable product, added costs of benefication and transport. Keeping in view the prospect of creating a sizeable industrial complex if adequate reserves are proved, it would be worth while to re-assess the area. Results so far achieved regarding radioactive occurrences seem to indicate that the conditions governing the Alio Ghelle occurrences may be typical of the Bur area as a whole, and therefore some additional exploratory work will be required. It has also been recommended that the high geochemical values of tin, silver and copper in the Bur Hacaba area should merit follow-up action as soon as permissible.

Inspite of the work done in the Northern Regions since the time of the British Administration, knowledge of mineral occurrences in this area is insufficient to assist their economic evaluation. Mining methods have been too elementary to give any indication as to what industrial conditions would be like. Under the circumstances, it is necessary to cover these areas by airborne geophysical surveys to complete and supplement the existing geological coverage. This will have to be followed up by geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys starting with the most promising areas.

Independently of the wrok suggested for the Northern Regions, the gypsum deposits of Suria Malableh have to be re-assessed and a feasibility study initiated, in order to facilitate export of gypsum as well as to industrial utilisaiton in the country for the manufacture of Plaster of Paris and building materials, and any other chemical products.

ii. Development Programme.

1. Mineral and Groundwater Survey.

The Mineral and Groundwater Survey included in the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 has spilt-over to the Development Programme 1971-1973. The new phase of the survey will be continuing the work initiated during the first and second phases and will also engage itself in new tasks.

The main objectives of the third phase of the Mineral and Groundwater Survey will be:

i) Prospecting for and evaluation of the piezoquartz, manganese, tin and other deposits in the Northern Regions and studying the anomalies discovered by the geochemical survey which is under way now.

ii) Prospecting for uranium-vanadium ores in the Mudugh Region, estimation of their potential and evaluation of the whole area under study.

iii) Hydrogeological investigations in the country and particularly in the areas which badly need water (Lower Juba, Mudugh, Majertinia, etc.). Setting up production boreholes and elaboration of recommendations on efficient utilisation of the discovered water.

iv) Geophysical investigation on prospecting for uranium and other mineral deposits and underground water.

v) Reconnaissance geochemical investigation of the pre-cambrian outcrops in the Bur plateau.

iv) The assessment of groundwater potential of a country is an essential first step for the rational development if its water resources. This has a special significance in the Somali Democratic Republic as the sources of surface water are limited. The preliminary surveys, restricted to well inventory and preparation of a hydrogeological map, completed during the second phase of the Mineral and Groundwater Survey is proposed to be followed by geophysical survey and exploratory drilling in order to locate potential areas for development. As a result of drilling a network of key wells will be established which will give precise information on the water bearing formations, their hydrodynamics, quality of water, probable discharge etc. Productive wells will be commissioned to meet the local supply of water.

The Survey will continue throughout the Programme period. Simultaneously a Geological Department to carry on the work will be established in the Ministry of Mineral and Water Resources. This unit will take over the assets and work of the Survey project when it is completed.

VII. INDUSTRY

I. The Setting and Strategy of Development.

a) The Setting.

Estimates of occupational distribution of the labour force in Somalia, made in 1963 in connection with a manpower survey, showed that out of a total labour force of 879,000 persons in a population of about 2.3 million, only 2.8 per cent were engaged in extractive and manufacturing industry.

as artisans and in construction and electricity, gas and water works. The total of these workers was therefore only 1% of the population. An estimate made in the «Report to the Government of the Republic of Somalia on the Development of Handicrafts and Small-scale Industries» prepared by the International Labour Organization fixed the number of workers in small scale and cottage industries at 27,620 with a total value of output of So. Sh. 130 million at current prices. Both the figures point at the small size of the «industry» sector in the country.

A survey of «Business Establishments» conducted in Mogadishu in 1966-1967 throws additional light on the structure of industrial establishments in the country, in so far as the largest concentration of establishments is in Mogadishu. In the city, a total of 899 establishments covering the sectors of manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services have been reported. Of these, 890 were manufacturing establisment, including «services» units engaged in motor repair, tyre repair, repair of watches, clocks, etc.

The manufacturing establishments reported a total of 3,311 workers, but the fact that most of these were small establishments is shown by the following distribution of establishments according to the size of employment.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MOGADISHU BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Size of employment (No. of workers) (1)	No. of establishments (2)	Percentage of total No. of establishments (3)	Percentage of total No. of workers (4)
1	278	30.7	8.2
2	220	24.7	13.3
3	138	15.5	12.5
4	77	8.7	9.3
5	54	6.1	8.2
6-9	81	9.1	18.3
10-14	22	2.5	8.0
15 & over	25	2.8	22.2
All	890	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Business Establishments, 1966-67.

This structure reveals a predominantly large number of small establishments with a few large ones; the two categories accounting for an equal proportion of total workers.

A survey of Industrial Production in Somalia in 1969 comprising establishments employing 5 or more persons and excluding service industries reported 134 establishments employing a total of 4,678 persons. The gross value of production was estimated at So. Sh. 121 million and the value added, So. Sh. 72 million. Here again, the majority of establishments had comparatively small labour force; the major part of the labour force, however, was accounted for by a few large establishments employing 100 or more persons; 9 such establishments among them employed 2,895 out of a total of 4,678 workers.

The large establishments are essentially agro-industries; the largest of these in the country are the Sugar, Meat, Milk, Fish and Textile factories. Industrial production is therefore largely confined to a few large agro-industrial units and a number of small, limited import substituting manufacturing and service industries. Most of the industrial establishments are concentrated in the Benadir Region, many in Mogadishu.

Both the First Five-year Plan and the Short-term Development Programme recognised the limitations to industrial development in the country and prescribed a number of measures to overcome them. During the course of implementation of the First Five-year Plan and the Short-Term Development Programme, some large industries were established, mostly in the public sector; the Mogadishu Milk Factory, the Kismayo Meat Factory, the Las Koreh Fish Factory. The Somaltex Textile Mill was established as a joint venture between public and private capital.

Kismayo Meat Processing Factory.

The Kismayo Meat Processing Factory, set up with USSR collaboration went into production in January 1969. The capital outlay on the Factory up to the end of 1970 was So. Sh. 39.5 million. The Factory is designed to process 60,000 heads of cattle annually yielding the following output:

i)	Boiled sausages, semi-dried sausages, and smoked beef products	300 tons
ii)	Canned meat	5,070 tons
iii)	By-products	1,800 tons
iv)	Hides	60,000 numbers.

The Factory processed 2,000 heads of cattle during 1969, producing 664,917 cans of meat. The production was low due to the «running in» nature of operations; the Somali personnel had to be trained in mastering the technology and techniques of the newly commissioned plant and there have been delay in testing the various equipments and machinery.

Production was stepped up in 1970 and, by the latter half of the year, the Factory was operating at full capacity for one shift; 75 cattle per day producing 25,000 tins of canned meat. The twin problems usually faced by newly established factories, namely, to increase production to full capacity and to discover markets, and in this particular case, foreign markets, may be thought to have been partially solved during 1970. The Factory is well set for growth. This process has also been supported by a decision to diversify the product mix so as to enlarge the scope of marketing. The first major step in this direction was taken when it was decided to produce corned beef. Substantial orders for export of this product to the UAR have already been received. The Factory has also orders for the export of 30.0 million tins of stewed steak from the USSR. The production plans for 1971 have been based on these market trends; it is proposed to process over 46,000 heads of cattle during the year, thereby reaching 75% to 80% of installed capacity.

The additional equipments to be installed for production of corned beef will include mincing mixers, boilers for meat, mincing cutters and an automatic canning machine. The finishing section will also produce tins in trapezoidal shape to conform with international standards in packing. Additional storage facilities for finished products will also need to be created.

At the present moment, all by-products are not fully utilised. It is therefore essential that a by-product utilisation project in collaboration with the Hides and Skins Development Centre is implemented as quickly as possible.

Las Koreh Fish Canning Factory.

The Las Koreh Fish Canning Factory which has been set up with USSR collaboration started production early in 1970. The total investment on this Factory till the end of April 1970 was So. Sh. 44.02 million, including a working capital component of So. Sh. 0.25 million The Factory is designed to produce about 5,000 tons of tuna annually.

Production during the first year of operation has been low. Delay in reaching full level of production has been mainly due to the time taken to train sufficient number of personnel and the problems of establishing an assured supply of fish to the Factory.

Due to these delays the Factory was able to process only 2,000 tons of fish during 1970. The fish catch has been varying from time to time, although it has occasionally touched 5 tons per day. In order to overcome difficulties of shortfalls in fish supply and also to utilise fully the installed capacity of the plant, it is essential to diversify the production process which wil facilitate processing of species of fish other than tuna. Additional vessels for the fishing fleet, along with the handing and storage facilities, will also be essential.

The Milk Processing Factory.

The factory was set up with USSR collaboration for processing 6,000 tons of milk per annum producing pasteurised milk, yoghurt and ice-cream. The construction of the factory was completed in 1965 at a total cost of So. Sh. 11.6 million. Due to shortage in milk supply, the factory has been working at less than full capacity. In 1969, the factory processed only 821 tons of milk, while through measures introduced by the Revolutionary Government, production increased to 1,200 tons in 1970, a significant increase over the output level of 1/6 installed capacity during previous years.

Textile Factory, Balad.

Somaltex Factory, a joint venture between Somali and German private investors and the Somali Government, is designed to produce 10 million yards of raw, bleached and dyed cotton fabrics a year. Production till the end of 1968 was only 10% of the installed capacity. Since then the Company has been reorganised in accordance with the finance and coperation agreement between the Somali Government and the shareholders. Additional shares have been issued and the capital reconstruction has resulted in Somalis holding a major portion of the shares.

Subsequent to the reorganisation of February 1970, production of the Company has increased. The average production increased from 4,600 yards in January 1970 to 388,565 yards in September 1970.

In order to reduce the losses and obtain fuller utilisation of equipment, the factory isnow planning to produce at 75% of capacity by 1971 and at full capacity during 1972. At this level of production the country will be self-sufficient in the types of fabrics produced by Somaltex. It is also proposed to add a modern cloth printing department to the factory. The capacity of this department initially will be 4 to 5 million yards. Work will start with imported cloth until the weaving department produces the full demand of the printing department. Plans for an additional production line for spinning and weaving is therefore being considered.

Sugar Factory, Jowhar.

The Factory has reached full capacity production of 500,000 quintals of sugar. It is proposed to increase its capacity by the end of 1973 so as o meet the increasing demand for sugar in the country. The Factory has also been producing alcohol, mainly for export. It is proposed to make changes in the production process of alcohol for producing high quality liquor.

No precise estimate of the expansion of the small-scale industry sector is available. The rate of growth in that sector should, however, be presumed to have not been large enough to be consistent with the needs of the country for economic development. The problems of industrial development which were identified in the First Five-Year Plan still continue to beset the growth of industries in the country. Lack of infrastructural facilities and shortage of trained manpower in the managerial and executive cadres has also inhibited the smooth evolution of the industrial units already established into full capacity production.

The main objectives of the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 were based on the assumption of a central role by the state in the industrialisation of the country, consolidation of the existing industrial establishments in the public sector, establishment of import substituting industries and industries processing primary products, facilitating the expansion of private sector in order to enable it to play a systematic role in the industrial development programme and overall coordination between the industrial sector and other sectors for a balanced growth in industrial production. The objectives of the Short-Term Development Programme have been only partially realized. Although, the major Government-owned industries like the Kismayo Meat Factory and the Las Koreh Fish Processing Plant started operation during the programme period, both physical and financial achievements contemplated were not fully realised.

The performance of the Somaltex which was expected to reach rated capacity production of 9.5 million yards of grey, bleached and dyed cloth was also at a lower level of its operating capacity.

b) Strategy of development.

As already mentioned, there are a number of constraints to rapid industrialisation of Somalia; a small population with low purchasing power, low levels of savings, inadequacy of infrastructural facilities which negate gains through external economies and limited natural resources of known occurrence. This leads to a further constraint in the ability of existing industrial units to provide funds for reinvestment in further industrialisation since these units have not yet reached a stage of profitability. Industrial programming has also been inhibited by lack of arrangements for assessment of long-term potential for industrial development. Successive development plans have therefore only specified short-term objectives.

In spite of the smallness of the Somali internal market there is scope for development through import substituting industries and through the development of artisan and other small-scale industries. An agro-industrial complex in the public sector can exploit external markets, more specifically, the market for meat and fish for which a continuous growth in world demand is forecast.

On the promotional side, special effort has to be directed towards:

i) Help in stablishing industrial cooperatives. industrial estates and pilot projects;

ii) Arranging a suitable system of financing capital expenditure;

iii) Providing advice and technical assistance, specifically in the fields of feasibility studies. loan application, sales publicity, government support and assistance;

iv) Assisting in the fields of training, fellowship, product design, export advice, selection of sites for establishing factories, provision of infrastructural facilities, quality control and testing facilities.

Efforts are also required to integrate government policy on matters pertaining to the establishment and operation of industrial units, especially with regard to registration, licencing, incentives, tariff structure to encourage import substitution and a progressive commercial law.

The financial requirements for industrial promotion and development have to be met mainly through the Somali Development Bank and the Somali National Bank. In this aspect also, institutional arrangements have to be worked out in order to assure that credit requirements are properly evaluated, credit worthiness of borrowers measured and distribution and repayment mechanisms established without excessive burden of management of the credit programme both on the lenders and borrowers. A trial at establishing industrial cooperatives will need to be made to ensure that the benefits of industrialisation are distributed as widely as possible even at the production stage.

In the present stage of industrial development of Somalia, the small scale industry has to play a dominent role for increasing industrial activity in both the rural and urban areas, to provide employment for skilled and semi-skilled people, to utilise indigenous raw materials and services with a view to add to the wealth of the country, explore new areas of export possibilities and provide infrastructure through auxilliary and service facilities to the major industrial establishments. Within the limits set by a limited market and shortage of capital, small scale and handicraft industries have a significant role to play in the industrialisation of the country. In addition to the criterion of feasibility from the techno-economic point of view, small scale industries to some extent assure a more equitable distribution of the Gross Domestic Product, which is fundamental to social aspirations in developing countries.

The development of small scale industries has essentially to be brought about through expansion of existing establishments and through new establishments set up with coordination of the efforts of the private and public sectors. Institutional and financial arrangements will be necessary to plan and develop such industrial units. Such arrangements are required specifically for planning, execution, and managerial consultancy, market intelligence through economic investigations, market research and collection of other relevant information, and establishment of financial institutions and arrangements for supporting the establishment as well as continued operation of the industrial units.

Handicrafts and small-scale industries, as much as large scale industries require promotional efforts through encouragement of local entrepreneurs both through supply of services and financial credit. The Ministry of Industry is therefore expected to perform a key role in this task in addition to its role in overall supervision and control of management of government owned industrial establishments. Promotion works for large scale industries will also form part of the mandate of the Ministry for industrial development of the country. Organisational details for these are yet to be worked out, but will essentially consist of strengthening the Ministry of Industry for the task of directing and guiding the management of the industrial and commercial establishments in the public sector and promoting investments in large-scale and small-scale industries in both the public and private sectors.

The industrial strategy, therefore has to be geared towards the needs of realities with the maximum impact on the potential productive resources. The present industrial strategy has also to take account of the existing industrial establishments with the objective of consolidating the gains so far realised and bringing about improvements. The strategy in the new Programme will therefore involve:

(1) The consolidation and improvement of the existing industrial enterprises;

(2) Intensification of efforts on the establishment of agro-industries which have the greatest impact on the major natural resources;

(3) The establishment of import substituting industries;

(4) The Establishment of a Programme for small scale industries;

(5) The establishment of institutional framework for industrial development. This will involve the establishment or improvement of development banks, industrial corporations, industrial advisory services, etc.;

(6) The carrying out of industrial surveys, and feasibility studies, for future industrial programmes and projects.

The Programme has also to avoid both lopsidedness and regional industrial imbalance inherent in too narrow concentration of industries in limited geographical areas. It must equally avoid the diseconomies and inefficiences and the capital cost involved in the irrational dispersion of industries. In short the Programme must satisfy both the principles of concentration and dispersion, thereby realising the advantages imminent in them and avoiding the disadvantages. To realise this objective the Programme must be implemented within the framework of industrial complexes. In the Programme, therefore, three industrial regions are indicated.

1. Berbera-Hargeisa Region.

Here a complex based on the port facilities, the gypsum deposits, possible cement industry, roads, electricity and working population, presents a suitable base for an industrial programme. The mutually-dependent industries within the available extension facilities will realise external economies which will make the transitional-take-off period much smoother and less costly.

2. Mogadishu-Jowhar.

The concentration of population in this area, a relatively more affluent market and the availability of adequate extension services, make the possibility of establishing import-substituting industries greater. Many smal and medium size industries can be established in this area. It is however necessary to establish an industrial area in Mogadiscio to take advantag of the economies flowing from it.

3. Kismayo.

Kismayo with its abundant agricultural and animal resources presents potentialities for a successful industrial programme. With such services as the existing port facilities, water and electricity supply, industrial development presents greater prospects than other areas. The economies inherent in «Industrial Complexes» is particularly relevant to Somalia's environment. When industrial development has taken root in the three areas, such development can be stimulated in other Regions and areas. This, however, does not presume that industries cannot be established in other areas. Where the availability of raw materials, markets, and special skills dictate the establishment of industries, they will be established provided their viability is assured. The establishment of such industries will form the base for future complexes which will attract establishment of other enterprises.

ii. Development Programme.

1. Kismayo Meat Canning Factory.

Cost: So. Sh. 2,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Industry.

The immediate problem facing factory is to market its products and increase its production to full capacity. Additional equipment to modify the product-mix to produce meat extract and corned beef is required. This equipment will facilitate the production of 15,000 to 17,000 tins of corned beef of 250 grams each per day and enlarge the refrigeration system in the factory to handle the increased production to about 800 tons of meat per annum.

During 1971 the factory proposes to proces over 46,000 heads of cattle producing 12.8 million tins of stewed-steak and corned-beef, 50,000 tins of tongue in jelly and 46,000 hides and skins. At the proposed level of production the factory will reach 75 to 80% of its installed capacity.

In general, the additional investment will enable the factory to diversify its production to obtain fuller utilisation of existing capacity and facilities, to improve its performance in production and sales, enhance its contribution to export, wipe out losses, reach a break-even point as quickly as possible, and make use of its by-products especially hides.

2. Las Koreh Fish Canning Factory.

Cost: So. Sh. 3,500,000 of which So. Sh. 500,000 will be working capital.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Industry.

New investment in additional equipments, modifications of plant and machinery and increase in auxilliary facilities are immediately required in order to assure a more regular supply of fish to the factory and for diversifying the processing to utilise fully all catch of fish. The investment will therefore removethe existing major hindrance to the factory's ability to work at full capacity.

3. Mogadishu Milk Factory.

Cost: So. Sh. 750,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Industry.

The installed capacity of the factory is 20,000 litres of milk daily in two shifts. However, the factory has been operating at less than full capacity due to non-availability of milk. It is now recognised that to correct the problem of shortage in milk supplies, there is need to set up a Dairy Farm. The farm, apart from keeping the supply line of milk uninterrupeted to the factory is also likely to reduce the cost of production of milk. The location and form of management of the dairy farm will be decided on the criterion of maintaining aregular supply of milk to the factory.

4. Somali Textile Factory, Balad.

Cost: So. Sh. 1,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Industry.

The amount provided in the Programme for the Somali Textile Factory is for restructuring the capital base of the factory which will enable it to increase production to its full capacity.

It is proposed that production in 1971 will reach 75% of the installed capacity while full capacity will be reached in 1972 onwards. Planned production in 1971 will be:

Grey sheeting (standard)	3 million yards
Bleached sheet (standard)	3 million yards
Dyed clothing	1.2 million yards.

A feasibility study for the construction of a modern cloth printing department with a capacity of 4 to 5 million yards of printed cloth is also being made,

5. Jowhar Sugar Factory.

Cost: So. Sh. 25,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Industry.

The Sugar Factory has been producing alcohol as a by-product. It is proposed to make changes in the manufacturing process to produce high quality liquor, and provision is being made in the Programme for this purpose.

When the Sugar Factory embarked upon the programme of expanding and innovating its agricultural and industrial equipment in the early 1960s, the annual consumption of sugar in Somalia was assumed to be around 25,000 tons. Subsequent developments have proved that this was an underestimation based on lack of accurate statistical data. On the assumption of a cumulative annual increase in consumption of 5% — an assumption based on improvement of living standards of the people and population growth forecasts — the expansion programme was divided into three phases:

- Phase 1 — Construction of an industrial plant with a capacity of 150 ton/day and subsequent extension of the area under cultivation.
- Phase 2 — Expansion of the productive capacity of the Factory by 20%.
- Phase 3 — Reaching the optimum economic unit of production.

The data available at the time suggested that there would be no need for the second phase of the programme to be started before the end of 1970. The sudden increase in the consumption of home-produced sugar, caused mainly by greater efficiency in customs and statistical controls, led the factory to make considerable technical and organization efforts in order to complete the greater part of the second phase of the expansion programme in 1970 and to continue towards the finalization of the whole programme.

The available technical and financial possibilities permit the expansion of the factory to yield a maximum of only 2500 quintals a day; and on the basis of the daily output of the 1970 harvest, it is estimated that the expansion programme, as it stands now, will increase output to 2300-2500 quintals a day. This is expected to satisfy the domestic demand for sugar upto the middle of the 1970s.

In the second half of 1970, the area covered by sugar cane plantations was estimated at 6,267 hectares. The expansion programme envisages the extension of this area to 7,500 hectares in order to increase the factory's production capacity by 20%.

6. Flour Mills.

Cost: So. Sh. 13,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Industry.

Somalia imports wheat flour and other wheat products. The imports during 1969 were of the order of 30,646 tons valued at So. Sh. 20,584,929 and 18,422 tons valued at So. Sh. 13,944,568 in 1968. The imports have been rising gradually and have increased by 102% for wheat and 308% for flour during the past 10 years. The increasing trend of imports, both in volume and value, indicates the growing demand for this staple food which calls for a national wheat production plan to be implemented in a phased manner both by intensive and extensive cultivation of wheat with a view to make the country self-sufficient in wheat requirements. Until such time this is achieved, imports of wheat will continue. During the period of change over from imports to indigenous production the cost involved in transporting flour from foreign countries can, to a limited extent, be eliminated, if processing mills are set up for flour and other allied products. In a later phase it can convert the locally produced wheat into flour and other allied products. This will completely free the country from dependence on imports for this item of food. Wheat production will need to be assured by the Ministry of Agriculture.

On the basis of past imports and present trend it can be estimated that 20,000 tons of wheat per annum have to be processed during the next three-year period. Instead of setting up one mill of this capacity it may be desirable to set up two units. The advantages in setting up two units as against one of higher capacity to meet the local requirements are:

i) diffusion of location which helps in reducing incidental expenses of raw materials, other inputs and distribution costs.

ii) reduction in the cost of subsidy to be given by the government for supporting ceiling prices of flour.

iii) phased investment on different units depending upon the availability of scarce resources.

Two units capable of processing 8,000 to 10,000 tons of wheat and/or maize per annum to be located either near the sources of raw material, imported or indigenously produced, or high consumption centres (one in Hargeisa and the second one in Mogadishu) will involve a financial outlay of So. Sh. 13,000,000. The cost of flour and other products manufactured by the Mill will be less than the present costs of imported flour. In the long-run, when the country becomes self-sufficient in wheat, maize etc., their cost will be considerably lower than the imported grain and will further reduce the cost of flour and other products to the consumer.

7. Manufacturing Unit for corrugated ship container.

Cost: So. Sh. 22,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Industry.

At present Somalia exports annually nearly 120,000 tons of banana for which 10,000,000 corrugated ship containers are used. Banana export is expected to increase during the plan period. The containers are at present imported mostly from Italy. In order to free this vital export industry from dependence on imported corrugated ship containers, it is necessary to set up a unit to manufacture them in Somalia. The unit will initially manufacture containers from imported corrugated sheets and later manufacture sheets, when pulp manufacturing becomes feasible. Feasibility studies for setting up plants of 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 containers annual capacity have been undertaken in the past by potential investors. On the basis of these feasibility studies and a proposal under consideration of the Banana Board, a plant for manufacturing corrugated ship containers with enough flexibility to adapt to the varying needs, tastes and requirements of users and within the existing price structure of boxes is estimated to cost So. Sh. 22,000,000. The cost of box manufactured by such a plant will be So. Sh. 2.00 exfactory. The entire investment can be amortised in a period of five years. In addition the following benefits will accrue to the economy of the country.

i) The bulk of the present import of corrugated boxes, involving foreign exchange expenditure of So. Sh. 12 million can be reduced and the country will have a basic containers industry for the first time;

ii) The present export of banans is tied up with the Italian suppliers because of the linkage to suppliers of containers and delinking these arrangements will provide better price and wider export possibilities to the banana industry.

8. Tomato Paste Project.

Cost: So. Sh. 4,160,000.

Canned tomato paste is part of the diet of the urban population and the average annual consumption is about 800 tons of canned tomatoes valued at So. Sh. 1.1 million. Most of the requirements are at present imported. The consumption of this commodity is likely to increase with higher standard of living. Indigenous production of tomatoes is not adequate to meet the requirements and the gap is filled by imports. During the programme period it is proposed to establish a tomato paste manufacturing plant and a farm to grow the requisite quantity of tomatoes, which will initially cover an area of 200 hectares. The Ministry of Agriculture has earmarked an area for the project which will be located in the district of Afgoi.

The feasibility study for establishing a tomato farm and a paste producing plant has been conducted in 1967. The total financial outlay of the farm is estimated at So. Sh. 469,000, including the working capital required to run the farm. The estimated capital investment for the plant is So. Sh. 3.7 million. On the basis of an average annual production of 180 quintals of tomatoes per hectare, cost per quintal would be So. Sh. 25.40. The prices of tubes and cans produces by the plant will be well within the existing average market prices.

9. Manufacture of Cigarettes and Matches.

A project for establishing manufacturing capacity for cigarettes and matches in Somalia is already under way through assistance from the Peoples' Republic of China. The site of the factory is situated in the planned industrial area in Mogadishu. When completed the factory will work one shift producing 23,000 cartons per annum of filtered and non-filtered cigarettes using flue cured tobacco. Each carton will contain 10,000 cigaretters. The factory will also produce 12,000 cartons of matches per year, each carton containing 1,000 small boxes of matches.

The project will have great significance in import substitution and will go a long way in insuring savings of foreign exchange.

The project has implications for increased agricultural output in tobacco and the Ministry of Agriculture will have to gear its schemes to satisfy this demand.

10. Foundry Project.

Cost: So. Sh. 1,785,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Industry.

An Agreement has aready been concluded with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation involving the supply of a complete workshop for the production of spare parts and metal goods. The annual production of the foundry would be 240 tons of castings, 200 tons of metal fabricated goods and the possibilities of having contract for erection, repairs and products of metal goods of the value of So.Sh. 856,800 per annum. The workshop will ensure an employment for 35 workers. The agreement also covers the provision of technical and managerial assistance as well as training of Somali personnel. The project will have important import substitution effect and will help industrial, agricultural and service industries to maintain their equipment with efficiency. The total cost of the project is So. Sh. 1,785,000 of which the Yugoslav Government will contribute to the extent of So. Sh. 1,071,000 and the rest will be borne by the Somali Government.

11. Pilot Plant for Commercial Exploitation of Gypsum.

Cost: So. Sh. 1,100,000.

Implementing Authority. Ministry of Industry.

The country has large deposits of gypsum and feasibility studies conducted in the past have established the need for commercial exploitation o this natural wealth.

As a first step it is proposed to set up a pilot quarrying scheme fo gypsum and a pilot calcining scheme for production of plaster of par using locally built kilns of 5 tons capacity per burn. This will also facilitate experimentation with the calcined material to produce surgical plast and school chalk, gypsum plastering and experimental gypsum board production. The estimated capital expenditure for the project is So. Sh. 1.1 million. The operating cost of the plant is estimated at So. Sh. 900,00 which can partly be met by the sales realisation after the first year of operation. the results of the experimental project would be known by the end of the third year of its operation. If the experimental project proves successful, ground would have been paved for commercial exploitation of over 200,000 tons of gypsum per annum.

12. Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts.

Cost: So. Sh. 1,500,000.

Implementing Authority; Ministry of Industry.

Within the limits set by a limited market and shortage of investible capital, there is adequate scope in the country for development of small scale industrial units in the field of agro-industries based on livestock and its by-products, mineral resources and in the manufacture of at least a limited range of consumer goods. Institutional and financial arrangements are necessary to plan and develop the small scale industries. The Ministry of Industry will devote it energies to help in the planning, execution and management of this sector. It will arrrange extension services in the creation of industrial zones in themajor urban centres where future industrial development will take place. The Ministry will also create institutional arrangements needed for financing development of small scale and handicraft industries.

Most of the handicrafts industries in the country are in urgent need of assistance of the government. Many craftsmen are in a permanent state of indebtedness to the merchants and their working conditions are also unsatisfactory. In order to organise the handcrafts industries in a manner which will enable them to grow continuously, it is necessary to support them through establishment of production, service and marketing cooperatives and channel assistance through these. Selling effort both in the local market as well as abroad is one of the important services which can be given to the artisans. For many products new markets and tastes have to be created. Trade fairs, exhibitions and a central handicraft emporium will be used as channels for marketing handicraft products. The central emporium will eventually develop into a handicrafts extension centre which will assist the artisans in design, pattern and production of handicrafts.

13. Banana Dehydration Plant.

Cost: So. Sh. 12,000.000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Industry.

The project envisages the transformation of discarded banana into powder through dehydration (or more accurately) through a new and recently invented process known as «Progress Process»).

Other fruits, such as, papay and grape-fruits can also be processed in this way. At present bananas for export pass through three stages of selection, of which two are done before shipment and one after the arrival of the fruits at destination. It is estimated that about 35-40% of the annual banana production (900,000 quintals) is discarded which can usefully be utilized in this process. The Factory will be established within 15 months of the starting of construction and will have an annual processing capacity for 752,000 kgs. of banana powder through two shifts. For normal running the Factory will employ 41 persons.

14. Projects under investigations.

i) An investigation of the available raw material for the production of bricks, tiles and cement will also be undertaken immediately. This is aimed at ascertaining the availability of raw materials for a building materials industry to be developed in the country.

ii) A survey and testing of available sands suitable for glass production. There have been several hints to the availability of pure sands for flint glass production in the Northern Regions, the areas concerned so far known are:
  a) the base of the Jurassic near Biyo Dado;
  b) on the Hargeisa-Berbera road, just off the western edge of the Adadleh Sheet at Karin;

  c) the Nubian succession exposed on the eastern land of Sarar Awr Plateau.

iii) There are at present large supplies of bagasse from the Sugar factory and Banana Trunks from the various banana plantations that, could be used for the production of pulp material. Bagasse is now being used mainly as a fuel while no use exists for banana trunks. If pulp can be produced from the above raw materials economically with an acceptable quality, then better prospects for the production of cardboard materials and craft paper will exist in the country. These industries can supply the needs of a growing cardboard box production industry. What is needed at this stage is pilot plant testing of these raw materials in pulp production plants adaptable for similar materials, and the tests for the production of samples of cardboard and craft paper in other suitable factories. The resulting products can be tested for suitability and quality. and the final manufacturing process and cost of production established.

VIII. POWER

i. The Setting and Strategy of Development.

a) The Setting.

Both the First Five-Year Plan and the Short-Term Development Programme have emphasised the importance of the development of powers as a pre-requisite to economic development. The availability of cheap energy is crucial to the industrial, agricultural and service sectors of the economy. In spite of its importance, the power sector in Somalia is very small and has been facing a number of problems since independence. Most of these problems are a result of the low level of economic development, while others arise out of the inadequacy of the administrative framework and legal base governing the generation and distribution of electricity in the country.

Sources of primary energy have either not been found despite geological investigation, or their development and exploitation is of a long term nature. Uranium and other rare minerals have been located in the country but no conclusive results of the quality and the extent of the reserves have been reached. Continuous exploration of crude petroleum resources is still being made and the prospects of striking oil are good. The Juba river has a substantial hydroelectricity potential, but its exploitation has to await the establishment of major industrial and agricultural enterprises in Kismayo.

The urban settlements of Somalia are characterised by meagre industrial base and smallness of population. This has hindered the establishment of large power plants and the long distances separating these small township have precluded the erection of connecting grids. Hence, most of the electricity systems are of small size and their reliability has not been adequate.

A general survey of the sector conducted in 1968 reveals that out of 39 towns equipped with electricity supply, the systems of 14 towns were out of operation. The average capacity of the power stations operating at the time was about 240 kw. Hence an average capacity of only 24 watts was available per inhabitant of these towns. Only seven out of 24 operating stations had installed reserve capacities sufficiently high to guarantee uninterrupted power supply after breakdown, and only four towns had around-the-clock supply, while the rest had only six or less hours of energy supply daily.

The low reliability of power systems has forced most of the medium and large industries to establish their own power stations. The self-supply of large consumers reduces the potential output of public utilities, revenues and their capacity to improve the service.

Table I

OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRICITY STATIONS

Ownership	*No. of Utilities*	*Total installed capacity (kw)*
1. Government	15	5,064
2. Autonomous Agency	1	5,940
3. Municipality	16	649
4. Private	6	795
Total	38	12,448

The ownership of the electricity supply by various bodies of often conflicting aims stands in the way of overall planning and the establishment of a national strategy for electrification.

The proposed legal framework of electricity development has not been ratified, despite the effort that has gone into draft law and supplementary regulations on administrative, economic and technical matters pertaining to electricity. The absence of legal basis, shortage of financial resources and trained manpower have been by and large responsible for the total absence of actual and comprehensive statistics on existing equipment, capacities, production, consumption, demand, etc. and the lack of repairs and maintenance of existing equipment.

The electricity equipments lack standardisation; a number of items of machinery of different manufacture have been installed. The 62 Diesel-aggregates installed for the country's total electriciy supply have been delivered by 15 different manufacturers. This introduces difficulties in the extension of systems and the procurement of spare parts.

The Short-Term Development Programme envisaged a number of studies to be conducted and far-reaching policy measures to be adopted in the electricity sector. All these policy directives have not been implemented. The most important policy measure taken in the field of power is the nationalisation in 1970 of the largest electricity generating enterprise in the country, SEIS. The service of the enterprise was inadequate to cope with the increasing demand for electricity in the capital city while the tariff rate was a deterrent to industrial development. In the field of research, an overall survey of the electricity supply outside Mogadishu has been completed. As for investment in equipment, the Programme envisaged the installation of 2130 kw capacity at six towns in the country. The capacity of the equipment actually installed is 2322 kw. The following table shows the performance of the Programme:

Urban Centre	STDP provision (in kw)	Capacity actually installed (kw)	Programme deviation (kw)
Hargeisa	2x750	2x610	— 280
Borama	2x115	2x 40	— 150
Garowe	2x 90	1x 48	— 132
Mandera	2x 50	2x 24	— 52
Las Anod	2x 30	—	— 60
Hobbio	2x 30	1x 24, 1x30	— 6
Kismayo	—	2x400	+ 800
Dusa Mareb	—	1x 48, 1x24	+ 72
	2130	2322	+ 192

b) Strategy for Development.

The long-term objective in the power sector is to set up a self-supporting public electricity supply, which will be in a position to meet, with higher reliability and at the lowest possible cost, the present and future demand for electricity in the country.

For realising this objective, the Programme envisages the rationalisation of the ownership and the control of power supply system in order to facilitate overall planning of the general strategy in the sector. The ratification of an electricity law governing the administrative, economic and technical framework of electricity supply will be expedited. The National Electricity Agency, ENEE, will assume the responsibility of research, training, installation and standardisation of equipment and accounting systems of all the electricity systems in the country. The maintenance and the day-to-day administration of all Government owned electricity plants, with the exception of Mogadishu, which will continue to be run by ENEE, will devolve on the local governments under the technical supervision of the Agency.

ii. Development Programme.

1. Electricity.

Cost: So. Sh. 20,033,800.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

During the Programme period an investment of So. Sh. 20.03 million will be made in the power sector. This investment will aim at the provision of adequate reserve capacity in the country, provision of modest expansion and the establishment of an Electricity Service which will establish, coordinate, and regulate technical services.

The installation of new machinery and distribution grids, and the provision of stand-by generating units is of highest urgency. A large number of the power stations in the country are at present equipped with a single generator and maintenance and minor repairs have to be deferred to avoid interruption of electricity supply. This has by and large led to frequent breakdown in services.

Regular electricity supply needs above all sufficient reserve capacity. So. Sh. 16.75 million will be therefore invested in new equipment for generation and distribution of electricity, and for installing additional capacity of 6,532 kw in th following 14 towns:

Table II

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CAPACITIES

TOWN	Total new capacity (kw)	Annual Distribution 1971	1972	1973
1. Mogadishu	2,100	—	2,100	—
2. Hargeisa	1,200	1,200	—	—
3. Burao	1,200	600	600	—
4. Berbera	320	—	—	320
5. Borama	200	80	120	—
6. Baidoa	400	400	—	—
7. Erigavo	360	240	—	120
8. Sheikh	280	240	—	40
9. Wajid	200	160	—	40
10. Bosaso	80	—	80	—
11. Iskushuban	48	—	48	—
12. Dusamareb	48	—	48	—
13. Hobbio	48	—	—	48
14. Bur Hacaba	48	—	48	—
Total	6,532	2,920	3,044	568

Many of the problems facing the power sector stem from the total absence of an effective machinery for technical services. It is mainly to rectify this defect that the Programme envisages the investment of So. Sh. 3.28 million for the establishment of an Electricity Service. The Service will ensure rational use of manpower, tools workshops, etc. and will perform technical and advisory functions in the field of electricity development. Such activities will cover standardisation of equipment, acceptance tests and control of the transport and erection of new equipment, execution and supervision of reconstruction, central purchase, storage and distribution of spare parts and formulation and implementation of regulations on safety and provision of technical assistance.

The Service will, in the initial stage, involve two stationary workshops, one in Mogadishu and one in Hargeisa, mobile workshops and transport facilities, spare parts and office materials and equipment. The service will be the technical wing of the National Electricity Agency, ENEE.

2. Oil Storage Depots.

Cost: So. Sh. 3,500,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Commerce.

The need to increase the oil storage capacity of the country and to improve the supply situation of petroleum and its by-products is being increasingly felt. The capacity of the oil depots will be increased by 46,000 metric tons. The cost of the project is estimated at So. Sh. 3.5 million and will be financed through credit. The Ministry of Commerce will implement the project in close collaboration with the National Agency for Petroleum.

IX. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

i) The Setting and Strategy of Development.

a) The Setting.

The country's road network consists at present of about 850 kilometres of asphalt paved roads, of which 300 kilometres are in need of intensive repair and maintenance, 3815 kilometres are built-up gravel and earth roads and 11,769 km. of earth trails and tracks that are hardly maintained. Road traffic is mostly low except on roads leading to major seaports of Mogadishu, Berbera and Kismayo.

There are four major seaports in the country, namely, Mogadishu, Berbera, Kismayo and Merca. Modern first-class seaport facilities have been developed in Berbera and Kismayo. In the remaining two major seaports and the fifteen minor ports, no ocean going vessels can moor in protected waters and all loading and unloading is done by lighterage, while ships anchor in the open sea.

Of the eleven airports only three (Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Bosaso) are all weather ports. Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Burao, Kismayo, Belet Wein, Galkayo, Bosaso and Gardo airports are equipped with navigational aids.

The most modern telecommunication network in the country is the automatic telephone exchange in Mogadishu, but its capacity has been fully used. There are 58 postal offices in the country. But the whole postal service needs complete restructuring to improve its efficiency and coverage.

Since independence substantial investment has gone into the building up of transport and communication network in the country. What is left to be done is still considerable. The major bottlenecks in development of the basic services is the absence of internal capability for preparing feasibility and engineering studies in respect of projects in this sector, and the lack of a direct construction unit in the Ministry of Public Works. Under these circumstances all projects have to be contracted for with foreign consultants, which increases the costs relatively. Complete reliance on foreign contractors also involves inflexibility in the use of inputs and rigidity in structuring roads to the needs of the country.

In the 1968-1970 Programme a total expenditure of So. Sh. 191.3 million was envisaged for the macadamization of 453 kilometres of road network and the completion of the first phase of the Highway Development Project. The total investment made is So. Sh. 131.9 million. So. Sh. 83.9 million has been spent on asphalting 138 kilometres of road network. So. Sh. 50.0 million was spent on an intensive restrengthening of the Kismayo-Gelib road (120 km), final engineering study of Hargeisa-Berbera and Hargeisa-Gadkayogol roads and on the provision of road equipment, technical assistance and the construction of three repair workshops under the Highway Development Project.

The Programme also envisaged a total expenditure of So. Sh. 6.4 million for the construction of Hargeisa, Lugh Ganana and Balad bridges. The total expenditure actually made is So. Sh. 5.8 million. In physical terms all the three projects are now completed.

The completion of the Berbera, Kismayo and Mogadishu seaports was envisaged during 1968-1970 and an amount of So. Sh. 145.4 million was provided for this purpose. By the end of 1970, the total expenditure made was So. Sh. 39.5 million. Construction of Berbera and Kismayo ports has been completed. The construction of Mogadishu port has not been initiated, but its final engineering studies have been completed. A modern accounting system was adopted by the Somali Port Authority.

In the field of communication, the Short-Term Development Programme envisaged an expenditure of So. Sh. 3.5 million for the development of civil aviation, postal services and telecommunication. The actual investment made has been only So. Sh. 1.3 million incurred on the radio navigational aid, construction of post offices and the establishment of a postal training school.

b) Strategy of Development.

Investment in basic infrastructure is made either in response to development needs or in anticipation of it, especially in areas where subsistence activities are large and their accessibility to market economy is of over riding importance. In Somalia much has to be done in both fronts. In approaching these problems, the Programme envisages balancing the need to improve existing services and eliminating bottlenecks arising from pressure on present capacities, and the need to open up new areas to market economy.

The main objectives of the Development Programme 1971-1973 are to:

- Lay out a master plan for future transport and communication development;
- Establish direct construction unit that would provide solid basis for the evolution of a full-fledged department which would eventually assume the responsibility of transport development;
- Develop the telecommunication network in the country covering both internal and external services;
- Reorganise the postal services and provide suitable structure for it in order to enhance its efficiency;
- Complete a number of priority projects in the field of transport.

ii) Development Programme.

a) Roads.

1. Highway Development Programme.

Cost: So. Sh. 9,802,800.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

The project started in 1965 and involved the development of a highway department, provision of road equipment, maintenance programme and training of Somali personnel.

The first phase of the project has been completed and its second phase will be initiated in the Programme period.

The second phase consists of technical services designed to:

- Consolidate and complete the work carried out in the first phase;
- Advise government on administrative and organisational measures;
- Train highway maintenance personnel.

Some road construction equipment committed under phase I of the project will be made available in the Programme period.

2. Afgoi-Baidoa Road (216 km).

Cost: So. Sh. 12,650,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

The road is a continuing project. 104 kilometres have been asphalted and the remaining portion is envisaged to be completed in 1971. The road runs through the inter-river area which potentially covers the nations richest agricultural regions, connecting them with the capital and the proposed modern port of Mogadishu.

3. Hargeisa-Berbera Road (158 km).

Cost: So. Sh. 51,500,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

This Road is one of the major roads feeding Berbera port, from where the bulk of the livestock export is shipped to Saudi Arabia and other countries. The condition of the present earth road leaves much to be desired owing to lack of maintenance and improvements. The recommended route for construction of the Road will ensure a saving of 12 kilomertes over the present route. The annual rate of return on investment on the Road will be 14 per cent.

4. Arara-Jamama-Comsuma Road (34 km).

Cost: So. Sh. 17,700,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

The road serves the bank of the Juba river between Arara and Comsuma. Transport conditions in this area are bad and the existing earth road is unpaved, the ground is heavy black cotton soil and the traffic is difficult in wet seasons, causing a considerable loss in export of banana. The development of this road will facilitate the synchronisation of regular flow of banana shipment with availability of ships in the modernised harbour of Kismayo. The project will reduce the heavy waste involved in traffic interruption caused by heavy rains.

5. Jowhar Bulo Burti (resurfacing).

Cost: So. Sh. 4,209,100.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

The Jowhar-Bulo Burti road was built before the Second World War and received little repairs and maintenance since then. Traffic has been on the increase for a long time while the condition of the road deteriorated.

It is the intention of the government to resurface the road. The work wil consist of bush clearance, construction of new shoulders, repair of macadam, top resurfacing and finally new surface treatment. Length of area to be treated is 130 km.

6. Beled Wein-Burao Road (1,045 km).

Cost: So. Sh. 95.0 million.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

The existing road systems are chiefly oriented to promote foreign trade, they serve the major ports of Mogadishu, Berbera and Kismayo, linking them with their hinter land. The systems, have followed the task of meeting just the immediate requirements based on the economic needs of the separate three areas and has not expanded enough to cater for the growth requirements and link the three areas among themselves.

The development of a major trunk road that would link the southern and the northern portions of the country has immediate importance and the proposed Beled Wein-Burao Road will go a long way in ensuring smooth movement of goods and services between the agricultural areas of the south and the livestock and mineral deposit centres of the north.

The implementation of the project will spill over into the subsequent development programmes and the project involves the development of watering points at an interval of 50 km. along 1,045 km.

7. Crash Programme and Feeder Roads.

Cost: So. Sh. 4,154,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.
Livestock Forestry and Range.

The road «Crash Programme» has already demonstrated how, with a little capital outlay, much could be done in the development of track and feeder roads facilitating movement of labour and goods between different parts of the country. It is the intention of the Government to enlarge the scope of the Programme during 1971-1973 and envisage the development of 2,242 km. of road network under this scheme. Furthermore, 555 km. of feeder and approach roads will be developed in agricultural and livestock areas.

b) Sea Ports and Airports.

1. Mogadishu Sea Port.

Cost: So. Sh. 76,242,000.
Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

There is a pressing need for providing modern harbour facilities at Mogodishu as indicated by total annual cargo tonnage. The existing facilities are extremely inadequate. Ocean-going vessels anchor in the open sea without protection and loading and unloading is done by lighterage. This has caused, besides the general inconvenience, damage and delays in cargo handling. The Short-Term Development Programme envisaged the completion of the port during the Programme period. This was too ambitious a target and only the final design and engineering study could be completed.

Hydrologically, Mogadishu is the best location in the Central zone that is suited to deep-sea port development. The proposed new port will consist of two berths capable of handling 300,000 tons of cargo annually. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at So. Sh. 110.03 million. In the Programme period, So. Sh. 76.242 million will be spent.

2. National Shipping Line.

Cost: So. Sh. 5.0 million.

For a country seeking economic development, the possession of a national merchant marine is a necessity. Local producers in search of new and expanding markets have to depend on a sea transport system sympathetic to their interests. The establishment of a national shipping line is therefore an effective instrument of trade promotion. It provides also corrective measures against the discriminatory practices of international shipping conferences. It is a good source of income through invisible exports, and provides employment directly as well as indirectly through auxiliary trade and industries.

The Somali Democratic Republic depends heavily on foreign trade and its livestock export suffers from lack of suitable carriers, while its banana industry is rendered incompetitive in a large measure because of absence of modern and faster ships on the one hand, and the high sea transport cost on the other. The long coastal stretch of the country makes it vulnerable in terms of security. It is for these reasons that the Programme envisages to undertake intensive research as to how best the establishment of a national shipping line could be carried out.

3. Kismayo Airport.

Cost: So. Sh. 21,450,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

The Lower Juba Region offers the most important agricultural development potential in the country. Its livestock population is large and requires modern outlets to world market. Industrial enterprises based on livestock and agriculture can be developed in the area. Furthermore, not only does it offer sufficient economic potential in the fields of agriculture and livestock, but it provides also immense prospects for development of tourism. All these economic prospects will require the development of modern air transport facilities and it is the intention of the government to build a modern and fairly adequate airport during the Programme period.

c) Post and Telecommunication.

1. Postal Headquarters.

Cost: So. Sh. 2,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Public Works.

The postal services are in a pressing need for office accommodation in the capital. The present postal Headquarters is extremely inadequate to meet the growing demand for postal services and as a result most of the air and sea mail bags are stock-piled in the corridors of the building for lack of storage and sorting spaces, resulting in mail damages. A sufficient area of land has already been provided for a new Headquarters which will be completed in the Programme period.

2. Expansion of Mogadishu Telephone network.

Cost: So. Sh. 3,400,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

The residential and commercial centres of Mogadishu are expanding rapidly. The present capacity of the telephone network is fully utilised and it cannot accommodate the increasing demand for telephone facilities. It is proposed that 1000 subscribers with an additional cable network of 2000 pairs be serviced during the Programme period.

3. Telecommunication Development Programme.

Cost: So. Sh. 40,107,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

The project envisages the development of a telecommunication network in thecountry. It covers the following phases:

- — Establishment of a communication link of Hargeisa, Jowhar, Baidoa and Kismayo with Mogadishu, with intermediary connections.
- — Installation of automatic telephones in Hargeisa and Kismayo;
- — Development of international communication links, Mogadishu-Europe and Mogadishu-Africa.
- — Construction of offices and provision of training and technical assistance.

4. Meteorological Service.

Cost: So. Sh. 1,608,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Transport.

In order to obtain better weather observations for the use of agriculture, civil aviation and other sectors, the meteorological services of the country will be strengthened. Under the WMO Voluntary Assistance Programme the establishment and the operation of an automatic picture transmission station in Mogadishu and the establishment of a national telecommunication network for meteorological services have been secured and will be fully operative in the Programme period.

5. Telex Printer.

Cost: So. Sh. 938,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Post and Telegraphs.

The establishment of a teleprinter system is of importance for a large country such as Somalia without adequate transport system and with inadequate tele-communication network. The Government intends to install a semi-manual telex printer to provide subscribers with connection to all local and international telex subscribers. The delay of postal services and telegrahp will be circumvented and business transactions facilitated.

6. Marine Communication and Fire Extinguishers.

Cost: So. Sh. 1,300,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Transport.

Most of the airports in the country suffer from inadequacy of proper supporting facilities. There is no logic in developing airports at a substantially high cost if the maximum use will not be made of them.

It is all the more disappointing when lack of minor auxiliary services is impeding the satisfactory running of these airports. A major shortcoming of the services is the inadequacy of fire extinguishers. The Government will take immediate action in rectifying this defect.

In the field of shipping, availability of marine communication throughout the long Somali coastline is fully recognised and during the Programme period adequate facilities for this will be established.

7. Flight Information Centre.

Cost: So. Sh. 5,999,200.

Implementing Authority: of Transport.

In compliance with the International Civil Aviation Organization Convention the Somali Government has decided to set up its own flight information centre. The project comprises three phases. Phase I, represents the basic communication aids to air traffic at lower and higher levels within the Mogadishu International air space. This phase has been already completed and is now operational. Phase II, represents full scale communication aids to international air traffic within the Somali air space and to a certain extent within air limits outside the Somali space. Phase III, involves the establishment of standard radio navigation aids as accepted b the International Civil Aviation Organisation for long-term planning. Th last phase involves a very high frequency omnidirectional radio range. The advantage of establishing such sophisticated equipment is the accurrac of the tracking definitions under all circumstances and the absence of the rather notorious faults inherent in the medium and the lower frequenc non-directional radio beacon. The whole scheme of the flight informatio centre will be completed during the Programme period.

X. EDUCATION

I. The Setting and the Strategy of Development.

a) The Setting.

During the academic year 1969-70 the total enrolment in government schools at all levels was 42,704 while some 12,867 pupils were enrolled in the private schools. Table I shows student enrolment in public and private schools in 1965-66 and 1969-70:

Student Enrolment in Elementary, Intermediate, Secondary and Higher Levels, in Public and Private Schools, 1965-1966 and 1969-1970

Type of School	Level of Education	1965/66		1969/70		Increase	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Public	Elementary	23,288	75.6	23,842	55.8	554	2.4
	Intermediate	5,595	18.2	14,129	33.1	8,534	152.5
	Secondary	1,455	4.7	4,185	9.8	2,730	187.6
	Higher	453	1.5	548	1.3	95	21.0
	Total	30,791	100.0	42,704	100.0	4,274	49.7
Private	Elementary	5,602	65.2	7,747	60.2	2,145	38.9
	Intermediate	2,187	25.4	3,265	25.4	1,078	49.3
	Secondary	804	9.4	1,855	14.4	1,051	130.7
	Total	8,593	100.0	12,867	100.0	4,274	49.7
All schools Public and Private	Elementary	28,890	73.3	31,589	56.8	2,699	9.3
	Intermediate	7,782	19.8	17,394	31.3	9,612	123.3
	Secondary	2,259	5.7	6,040	10.9	3,781	167.4
	Higher	453	1.2	543	1.0	95	21.0
	Total	39,384	100.0	55,571	100.0	16,187	41.1

The school system comprises 3 levels (elementary, intermediate and secondary), each of four years' duration. Of the 42,704 students enrolled in government schools, 55.8 per cent were at the elementary level, 33.1 per cent at the intermediate level, 9.8 per cent at the secondary level and 1.3 per cent at higher institutions. The enrolment is less than 10 per cent. There are three institutions for vocational education in the country with a total enrolment of about 1,000 students. The government has established a National University but as yet specific faculties or colleges have not been officially identified.

There are a number of reasons for the slow development of education in Somalia. There is the obvious difficulty of providing schooling for the nomadic population of the country. Furthermore, since independence the country had to face the problem of unifying two systems of education which differed radically in regard to structure, curricula and medium of instruction. More important is the fact that there is not as yet a Somali orthography; foreign languages have to be used at all levels. The media of instruction are Arabic in the elementary, English at the intermediate level, and Italian and English at the secondary level.

Elementary Education.

Although so large a proportion of the population is nomadic, demand for elementary education exceeds the capacity of existing schools and priority in admission has to be given to children between 6 and 9 years of age who have attended Koranic schools. The enrolment in public elementary schools in 1969-70 was 23,842; nearly 7.5 per cent of the children in the 7-10 age group.

Public elementary schools are mostly co-educational but only 22% of the enrolment are by girls. 60% of the schools in this level have less than 100 pupils, a quarter of the total being one-teacher schools. Student/teacher ration is 35:1. In 1965-66 a common curriculum for all schools was introduced. Arabic is the language of instruction although there is a tendency of making some use of Somali language in the first grade. There is a serious shortage of textbooks, other teaching materials and aids.

Another serious obstacle to achieving a satisfactory standard of education in the elementary schools is the lack of trained teachers. It is believed that about half of the elementary school teachers are not fully qualified. This means that these teachers do not possess 8 years of general education and 3 years of training. A vigorous programme of in-service teacher training is being carried out with the assistance of UNESCO.

Intermediate Education.

There are about 62 public intermediate schools with an enrolment of 14,129; about 33 per cent of public school enrolment. Only 25 per cent of the pupils at this level are girls. Drop-outs and repetitions are normally high and the lack of trained teachers and of books, teaching materials and aids and of suitable buildings raises the problem that considerable material and effort are needed to improve the quality of the education at this level. As part of the government policy of unification, a common curriculum of 4 years duration was introduced at the intermediate level. The teacher-pupil ratio is 1:30. Records on the qualifications of teachers are deficient but it is likely that at least a half of them are not trained or lack the required level of educational attainments. In particular, many of the teachers is the 7th and 8th grades are inadequately trained.

Secondary Education.

During the academic year 1969-1970 there were 16 secondary schools in the country with a total enrolment of 4,185. Of these, about 15 per cent were girls. Admission into the secondary schools is by selection based on the results of intermediate school leaving examination.

Some secondary school students appear at the University of London General Certificate of Education «O» Level examination in the 4th year and the curriculum is consequently arranged towards that. In others, each school sets its own internal examinations to suit its own courses. A start has now been made towards developing a common curricula suitably modified and adapted to the needs of the country and at the same time easily adaptable to external examinations when desired. The unification of the curricula has now reached the 8th grade and will be introduced in the first grade of secondary schools in the academic year 1970-71. The secondary schools rely heavily and will continue to do so for several years to come, upon expatriate teachers recruited under various technical assistance schemes. These make up some 40 per cent of the total number of secondary school teachers. The teacher-student ratio in secondary schools is about 1:20.

Higher Education.

Up to the present, students nave been sent abroad for higher education. Scholarships and fellowships, numbering approximately 300 annually, are offered by friendly governments and organisations. About 1,500 Somali students are currently pursuing a variety of higher and post-secondary courses in institutions abroad.

A decree law to establish a National University was introduced in 1969 but was not immediately implemented. There are two existing institutions upon which a future university will be based at the initial period. The Istituto Universitario, established in 1954 in Mogadishu, offered part-time courses (equivalent of 2 years full time study) in law, economics and social studies. 117 candidates who had completed such studies subsequently succeeded in obtaining degrees at various overseas universities. In 1968, the College of Education, Afgoi, was upgraded to provide a four-year degree programme for teachers. in December 1970, the decree law of 1969 was confirmed and the National University was formally founded. Immediate steps were taken to reorganize the teaching programmes into fixed academic years on a full-time basis and to prepare for the establishment of new faculties of study. In the initial period the university will be composed of the following faculties: Education (College of Education), Law, Economics, Agriculture and Mathematics, Physics and Engineering. The first four faculties will offer full four-year degree courses. The faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Engineering will offer two year post-secondary courses in Mathematics, Physics and Engineering. A start has already been made in the construction of new buildings to house the faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Engineering.

While at the present time the above-mentioned faculties are functioning, the ultimate number and nature of the faculties of the University will be determined on the basis of a comprehensive and detailed study which has already been initiated.

Technical Schools.

Technical and vocational education is provided in the country at the secondary and post-intermediate levels in General Auto-Mechanics, Electricity and Carpentry. There is a technical secondary school in Mogadishu, and a technical school each at Burao and Hargeisa. The technical secondary school in Mogadishu offers a 4-year course in Mechanics and Electricity after the intermediate course, with the aim of training young industrial technicians. While the school building is in a relatively good condition, the equipment in the science laboratory and mechanical workshop is inadequate and no equipment has been supplied for the electrical workshop. The syllabus of the school is heavely loaded with theoretical subjects and there is little amount of practical training. The capacity of the school is 200 students and in 1969-70 enrolment was 175.

The Technical School at Burao aims at training workers for industry who may later take up supervisory posts. The institute offers a post-intermediate vocational course of 3 years' duration for the training of General Mechanics, Motor vehicle Mechanics and Electricians. Current students' enrolment is 135.

The Technical Institute in Hargeisa was originally a trade school. It now offers a post-intermediate course leading to a City and Guilds Institute of London, examination in crafts, carpentry and joinery. The current enrolment in the Institute is 99.

The Short-Term Development Programme envisaged the construction of 4 secondary schools, 3 intermediate schools and an agricultural secondary school with a total capacity of 2,280 pupils. The total investment planned for these projects was So. Sh. 22.0 million. Eleven secondary schools with a capacity of 3,300 pupils have actually been constructed during the Development Programme period, at the cost of So. Sh. 15,730,000, representing in physical terms, an over-fulfilment of school construction by 45 per cent.

The Programme envisaged the development of Teachers' Training College in Afgoi. A start was made on this project but it was discontinued due to lack of adequate science equipment and other facilities. Secondary school graduates who were enrolled in the college for two years were sent to teach in intermediate schools. The scheme will, however, be resumed in the Development Programme 1971-1973.

In the field of primary education, a total of 348 class rooms have been constructed at the cost of So. Sh. 3,480,000 and progress has been made during 1968-70 in the field of teachers' training. Under a joint UNESCO Government programme, 338 primary school teachers were trained to the level of a teaching diploma, 403 teachers participated in 8-week summer courses to improve their skills and to cover certain deficiencies. Two-week seminars were conducted for primary school teachers, headmasters, inspectors and regional education officers, and 51 women teachers attended six months' courses on Home Economics held in each of the three years. During the Programme period, progress has been made in the provision of textbooks and teaching aids to students and teachers at the primary and intermediate levels. Substantial investment has also been made in the field of adult education.

One of the first major issues which the government gave full consideration immediately after the Revolution was the choice of a script for the Somali language. The government, realising that unless the Somali language is written and used as a medium of instruction in schools the educational system will remain deficient and all measures aiming at its improvement ineffective, set up a commission to write primary school text-books in Somali. The commission is scheduled to complete its task in the near future, after which the medium of instruction in the primary schools will be Somali.

The Somali Government has taken the decision to establish a national university in the country. This decision was based on the fact that young Somalis who had up to now to go abroad for higher education invariably returned with training and attitudes whose relevance to Somalia were doubtful. The national university will go a long way in imparting training to Somalis in their own environment and will provide a measure of flexibility in the training according to manpower requirements of the country.

A new unified secondary school syllabus was devised and put into effect in 1970. This measure completes the formal unification process upto the secondary education. A new unified school year has also been established for all schools and unified text books to go with the unified syllabus have been prescribed.

Adult education has taken unprecedented importance after the Revolution. The dispersion of education has been a major programme of the government and a national campaign for adult education has been launched. In this campaign all teachers volunteered their services, along with students, civil servants and Armed Forces personnel. This campaign constitutes a point of departure with the past and unequivocally demonstrates the change of attitudes in the nation as a whole.

The preparation of a unified primary school syllabus that was put into effect before the Revolution was not accompanied by adequate text books suitable to the intermediate level. A programme of text book preparation is now in progress and it is scheduled that grades 7 and 8 should have full sets of text-books by September, 1971.

b) Strategy of Development.

Education and economic growth are very closely related. Development in the field of education cannot be pursued as an end in itself but as an inextricable part of economic growth. It is imperative therefore to tailor the educational system to the needs of the country.

The strategy of development in education will aim at:

a) improvement in the quality of education, through establishment of curricula suited to the country's needs, provision of adequate teaching materials and aids and pre-service and in-service training to the largest possible number of teachers.

b) increase in the supply of skilled manpower needed for the country's economic and social development. This policy will involve the increase in the facilities for training of skilled and semi-skilled workers; diversification of secondary school curricula and the extension of secondary education to all regions.

c) expansion of education to serve the largest possible number of pupils and the increase of the proportion of girls' enrolment in elementary schools.

d) Inculcation in children attitudes and values conducive to full participation in national development. Among these attitudes which the educational system will promote are strong belief in socialism, self-denial and self-reliance.

e) increase in literacy throughout the country by providing adult literacy courses and continuation of education chiefly for elementary school leavers to prevent relapse into illiteracy. Attempts will be made to provide functional literacy.

d) development of national culture and heritage.

PROJECTS

1. Language Development.

Cost: So. Sh. 800,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Education.

The aim of the project is to support the efforts now being made to find a suitable orthography for the Somali language. The government has taken a decision to write the language and the methodology of introducing it as a medium of instruction in the primary schools will be undertaken during the programme period.

2. Multi-purpose Education Project.

Cost: So. Sh. 26,203,800.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Education.

The two main difficulties impeding rapid progress in the field of education are limited financial resources and shortage of qualified teachers at all levels. The total enrolment of pupils in the general secondary schools does not meet the requirements of the nation and about 40 per cent of the teachers in the secondary schools are expatriate from different sources and a large proportion of the others is insufficiently qualified. Moreover, in these schools there is only a limited programme of science and practical work. The quality of the education provided in most of the secondary schools is therefore partly affected by its own inherent shortcoming and partly by the quality of the students admitted, mainly because the primary schools have a high proportion of unqualified teachers. The National Teachers' Training Centre at Afgoi which was originally established for the training of primary school teachers was upgraded in 1967 to be the main source of supply of secondary school teachers, offering a 4-year degree course to secondary school leavers. For the time being, a one-year post-secondary course is being offered to secondary school leavers to prepare them for work in intermediate schools. The situation at Afgoi has been aggravated by the withdrawal of foreign technical assistance with the result that the whole programme has been suspended temporarily. A UNESCO-UNICEF Project is currently undertaking the training of some 600 pupils wholly for elementary teachers. It is envisaged that the present UNESCO-UNICEF Scheme which largely finances the training of underqualified primary school teachers will be continued throughout the Programme period at its present level. But the fact remains that no facilities at present exist for the pre-service training of elementary teachers, where only very limited facilities are available for intermediate teachers. The facilities for training of secondary school teachers have been limited to the first two years of a four-year degree course. It is planned to resume the critical 3rd and 4th year stages in 1971.

a) Pre-service Teacher Training.

The most satisfactory solution of these many-sided problems lies in the concentration of all teachers-training activities in one place, in order to exploit to the full the physical and manpower resources which might be available. The Centre would be located at the college in Afgoi which has a surplus of accommodation for ordinary teaching purposes, though it will require additional boarding and dining facilities, staff housing, science training facilities and office accommodation to enable it to fulfil its enlarged role. As far as the primary school teachers are concerned, it is intended to provide secondary school leavers with a two year course of training and to continue to provide such upgranding, refresher and special courses as are necessary. For these purposes it is anticipated that the college will require expansion to cater for some 700 students, with boarding facilities for about

550. The existing boarding facilities in Afgoi can cater for only 300 students. An application for credit facilities to make possible the necessary physical expansion at the college has been under negotiation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The finalisation of this loan is now in an advanced stage. At the same time, the Bank is also considering further additions to the buildings which will enable other vital education units such as curriculum development, textbooks production, evaluation and examination, visual aids and other teaching materials to be also housed on the site, in order that all activities which are concerned both with the training of teachers and the qualitative improvement of education may be carried out in the closest possible harmony and cooperation. A proposal for a large technical assistance request for this scheme has been submitted to United Nations Special Fund.

b) Improvement in the quality of Secondary Education.

It is proposed to equip government secondary schools with facilities for practical work including agriculture, arts and handicrafts woodwork and metalwork for boys and domestic science for girls. The IBRD assisted project includes a provision of facilities for practical work in 10 secondary schools.

c) Restructuring of Technical Training Institutes.

In the field of technical and vocational training, facilities will continue to be provided mainly through the three existing institutions at Burao, Mogadishu and Hargeisa. Funds will be required to provide for some expansion and renovation of premises as well as additional equipment for the last two centres. Here again, assistance from the World Bank is available. The existing centres will be reorganised so that each centre caters for a limited range of technical skills which should form the basis for further training at technical level. This training may, in the first instance, be introduced at one or more of the existing institutes. The institutes will also meet the country's demand for vocational training facilities. A proposal for technical assistance from the United Nations Special Fund for Mogadishu and Hargeisa Technical Institutes has been initiated already.

An important component of the IBRD assisted project is the provision of mobile training extension service in the field of agriculture.

3. Primary Education.

Cost: So. Sh. 9,106,200.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Education.

During the Programme Period, emphasis will be placed on the improvement in quality of primary education. The quality of teachers will be improved. In-service and preservice training programme will be increasingly carried out during the Programme Period. The system of insepction will be reorganised and made more effective and suitable textbooks in greater numbers will be made available. Increased provision of teaching aids in the form of «school kits» is being sought from UNICEF for 50 schools. The replacement of old and rented premises at the rate of 25 classrooms per year, maintenance of dilapidated classrooms at the rate of 40 classrooms per year and refurnishing at the rate of 100 classrooms per year will be undertaken. A few new schools will be built and existing incomplete schools will be completed so that a full course will be undertaken in 100 new classes per year.

The present double-shift system in areas of severe climatic conditions will be reduced through provision of 25 classrooms per year. A full fledged new intermediate school will be constructed in Hargeisa.

In the field of primary education, devolution of responsibility will be introduced. It is planned to give local governments through regional offices a greater measure of responsibility in the field of primary education. In future, local governments will be entirely responsible for repairs and maintenance of existing buildings, furniture and the cost of subordinate staff. They will also be responsible for the construction of new school buildings and extensions. The Central Government through the Ministry of Education will continue to be responsible for appointing and paying salaries of the teaching staff. In school construction, local governments will receive assistance from various organisations notably the World Food Programme in the form of rations.

4. Secondary Education.

Cost: So. Sh. 10,151,100.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Education.

One major aim of the Government is the consolidation of the achievement made in secondary schools expansion during the last few years, specially in 1970. The provision of qualified teachers and science and practical equipment to these schools has been emphasized. The normal academic course offered by the college of education at Afgoi will be resumed and provision has been made for augmenting the facilities of the college to enable it to perform its enlarged role. During the Programme Period, two general secondary and one agricultural secondary schools with a capacity of 720 students will be constructed. The two general secondary schools will be located in Merca and Mogadishu and both will aim at reducing the double shifts in the existing secondary schools. The agricultural school will be located in Afgoi.

5. National Library.

Cost: So. Sh. 150,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Education.

The present national library is housed in unsuitable premises. A properly designed new building is the only long term solution. Pending the construction of a suitable building, it is now decided to relocate the library in the central part of Mogadishu to facilitate its accessibility to the inhabitants of the city.

6. Museum.

Cost So. Sh. 300,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Education.

The Museum is in urgent need of extra accommodation to store new exhibits while they are being prepared for exhibition and to provide a conservation laboratory in which to treat and preserve valuable cultural objects. The removal of the National Library as suggested above will provide this accommodation and some increase in funds to establish and operate the laboratory and to acquire new exhibits will be made in the programme period.

XI. HEALTH

I. The Setting and Strategy of Development:

a) The Setting.

In the First Five-Year Plan 1963-1967 and the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970, a strategy for enlarging preventive and curative work in medicine in the country, as well as instituting suitable training programmes to establish a cadre of health personnel at various levels was included. They also provided for construction of hospitals, dispensaries and infirmaries in strategic locations.

In spite of the programme included in development plans, the level of achievement of targets has remained low, mainly due to shortage of internal financial resources. In the case of those projects which have been financed mostly through international organizations, or bilateral assistance, the level of implementation has been satisfactory.

Statistics of hospitals, dispensaries,infirmaries and beds show that during the past quinquenium, except in the case of Benadir region, the situation has remained without much change. The most important development which occurred in the Benadir Region has been the addition of a 804-bed hospital near Mogadishu. The folowing table shows the position regarding hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries and beds in the country during 1970.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND FACILITIES IN 1970

REGION	Hospitals	Infirmaries	Beds
1. Benadir	12	57	2569
2. Lower Juba	3	17	180
3. Upper Juba	8	31	229
4. Hiran	3	15	100
5. Mudugh	7	14	160
6. Majertinia	8	19	80
7. North-west Region	8	16	794
8. North-east Region	4	16	345
All:	53	185	4457

Source: Ministry of Health.

As on 1st January 1970, there were a total of 56 hospitals, 187 infirmaries and 4,517 hospital beds available in the country. Additionally, a leprosy hospital functions in the Lower Juba Region. For a population of 3 million persons, this would signify a rate of 1 bed per 664 persons and 1 hospital, dispensary or infirmary for every 12,346 persons. These ratios do not take into account the apparent lack of any medical facilities in the vast areas of the country of the nomadic herders for whom modern medical help is difficult to obtain except when they can reach it in a district headquarters.

The need for bringing health facilities to the rural areas and especially to the nomadic people has been always recognised as of prime importance. In the first Five-year Plan as well as in the Short-Term Development Programme, suggestions for establishing mobile health units have been made. These were not fully implemented due to a number of reasons and the problem remains vital; the solution difficult.

During recent times a great awareness among people of the potentialities of self-help action in the construction of dispensaries and infirmaries in the rural areas has occurred. The following table shows the number of wards, dispensaries and other constructions done on a self-help basis in the various regions in the country.

CONSTRUCTION AND/OR CONTRIBUTION THROUGH SELF-HELP

Type of construction or contribution	REGIONS N.E.	N.W.	Mudugh	Maj.	Hir.	Ben.	U.J.	L.J.	All
Hospital	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	5
Wards	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	7
Dispensaries									
Newly built	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	10
Rebuil	—	—	—	4	—	11	4	—	19
Beds	25	35	35	—	20	37	18	124	294

Source: Ministry of Health.

Shortage of sufficient number of trained medical personnel including qualified doctors has continued. At the moment there are only 70 qualified Somali doctors in the country. Their service is supplemented by 86 foreign doctors. In the case of other categories of medical personnel, efforts have been continuing since before independence to train them, at least in limited numbers, with the help of technical assistance from the World Health Organization. Since the latter part of 1959, till the middle of 1970, the following categories of personnel have been trained in the country either in pre-service or in-service courses.

	Type of training	*Number trained*
1.	Health superintendents	40
2.	Public health nurse-midwives	65
3.	Sanitarians	38
4.	Assistant pharmacists	38
5.	X-ray	24
6.	Laboratory assistants (13 cases of refresher course)	47
7.	Midwives (refresher course)	19
8.	Mental assistants	8
9.	Assistant aneasthesists	11
10.	Medical assistants	19
11.	Auxiliary nurse-midwives	18
12.	Municipal practical sanitarians	55
13.	Infirmary assistants	40
14.	Sanitarians (refresher course)	21
15.	Squad chiefs and insect collectors	10
16.	Public health course	10
17.	Malaria microscopists	8
18.	Male dressers	40
19.	Municipal nurse-mid-wives	30
20.	P. H. course for malaria inspectors	9
21.	Training course in B. C. G.	65
22.	Training course in malaria	108
	Total	723

A three-year course for professional nurses and a two year course for laboratory technicians were started in August 1970.

The central problem concerning the health sector has been the chronic deficiency of the budget to support a country-wide network of health institutions at a level of activity larger than the present one. It has been the experience during the past years that while development programmes have laid emphasis on opening new health courses and institutions, the budget has been unable to provide sufficient funds for the efficient running of these institutions, with the result that they have not always functioned at their optimum efficiency. This is a problem common in almost all developing countries and even in some developed countries, where limitation of resources tends to inhibit proper maintenance and running of institutions in the social infrastructure sectors which have been built as a result of popular demand based on felt needs.

Following up the recommendations of the First Five Year Plan, a unified health programme covering the entire country, the Short-Term Development Programme laid emphasis on the need for better medical facilities in the rural areas, especially for the benefit of the nomadic pastoralists. The Programme contained allocations for the construction, equipment and operation of 14 rural dispensaries, 8 public health wings, 2 infirmaries, the continuation of the World Health Organisation programme and the equipment and operation of 25 additional rural dispensaries. The construction of these additional dispensaries was to be on a self-help basis.

The projects for rural dispensaries, public health wings and infirmaries which were to be wholly financed from internal resources were not implemented during the Programme period due to shortage of finances.

The World Health Organisation Programme consisted of the following projects which have been fully implemented.

i. Malaria pre-eradication programme.
ii. Tuberculosis control and training programme.
iii. Small-pox eradication.
iv. Basic health service.
v. Nursing education.
vi. Health personnel training institute.
vii. Central public health laboratory.

Under the project for construction of dispensaries through self-help, 17 have been completed and 11 were under construction by the end of 1970.

b) Strategy of Development.

The overall strategy established in the First Five-Year Plan and the Short-Term Development Programme was of long-term significance and this had been implemented only to a limited extent. The strategy of development for the Development Programme 1971-1973 will therefore remain largely similar to that proposed in the earlier stages of development planning. While part of development activities proposed in the Short-Term Development Programme had to be abandoned due to lack of resources, such contingencies will be avoided in the new Programme. Recognising that till now programming has laid emphasis on establishing new facilities without sufficient attention to the problem of efficient running of these, it is proposed that greater attention will be given to the need for continuos service of institutions by assuring an optimum balance between new facilities and the capacity of the national budget to continue to service these institutions, efficiently and continuously.

Training of personnel to run an efficient health organisation in the country is of basic importance and attention will continue to be given to intensifying both pre-service and in-service training in various medical professions both inside the country and abroad.

In this task, the Government will continue to make use of facilities created and awarded by international organisations and friendly countries.

Greater emphasis will need to be given to the preventive aspects of health administration in the country than before and therefore such a shift in strategy will be noted in the Programme.

Health facilities have till now had a tendency to be oriented towards the urban centres particularly Mogadishu. Methods of decentralisation of facilities into the countryside with the Regional Headquarters functioning as major centres for health administration will need to be integrated into future development programmes.

Self-help by the people has a significant role to play in extending various social infrastructural facilities throughout the country. Government with its limited resources has to look forward to spontaneous action by people for national development. The field of health will be an important one where action at the local level should become more intensive and responsible. The Development Programme period therefore will be used to lay the foundation needed for limited decentralisation in bearing the burden of development, especially by making the local government progressively more responsible for health programmes at the local level.

Medical care is as basic and important to peoples' well-being as food. If medical care is to become effective, cost of medicines becomes an important determinant which decides how soon the benefits of modern medical science can be brought within the reach of most of the citizens. It is therefore necessary that at least essential medicines are available to pepole cheaply. As important as low cost there is the need to establish standards of purity for medicines dilstributed to the public. Some measure of control will also be required in assuring that the more potent medicines will be served to the people only on the advise of qualified medical personnel in order to avoid danger to the public in uncontrolled use of wrong and unnecessary medicines. The programme period will therefore be used in introducing a measure of control on drug prices and distribution in the country. Administrative details of such a measure will be worked out during this period.

As a partial answer to the problems of cost and quality of drugs, the Programme will include a project for strengthening the existing Pharmaceutical Institute in the country to broaden the scope of its present manufacturing scheme.

ii. Development Programme.

a) Continuing Projects.

The following projects which have been part of the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 and sponsored by the World Health Organisation will continue into the Development Programme 1971-1973 with similar objectives and aims.

1. Malaria Pre-eradication.
2. Tuberculosis Control.
3. Small-pox Eradication.
4. Rural Health Centres.
5. Nursing Education.
6. Health Personnel Training Institute.
7. Public Health Laboratory.
8. Health Workshop.

The total cost of these projects during the Programme period will be So. Sh. 18.653 million of which So. Sh. 10.248 million will be financed through external assistance.

b) New Projects.

1. Public Health Wings.

Cost: So. Sh. 1,048,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Health.

With the objective of integrating health service both in the urban and rural areas, it is proposed to establish 16 health centres during the 3 year period. Each health centre will consist of a public health wing of 3 rooms and a curative wing of 3 rooms, integrating the preventive and curative aspects of medical work in the country. The health centres will cater only to out-patients and will also function as centres which will refer patients to the district hospitals and infirmaries.

It is proposed that there will be two public health centres in each region and these will be built through conversion of existing ambulatories in the regions. Only part of the cost of the project is being included as Government contribution, the rest to be financed out of self-help work, and through the World Health Organisation. UNICEF is being requested to supply equipments for these centres. The personnel to run these centres are already available in the Ministry. A sufficient supply of medicines for each centre is essential if these centres are to become effective. It is estimated that the project will require So. Sh. 500,000 worth of medicines, to start operations. The recurrent expenditure on resupply of medicines will be financed out of the ordinary budget of the Ministry.

2. Strengthening of Regional Hospitals.

Cost: So. Sh. 450,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Health.

As noted above, then has been an upsurge in self-help activities since the Revolution, and a number of dispensaries-ambulatories have been constructed under people's initaitive.

Reconstruction of dilapidated building has also been undertaken. These activities are the first effective steps in widening the coverage of medical facilities into the interior of the country.

There is a tendency in most developing countries for hospitals, dispensaries, and other such establishment to be concentrated in urban areas, especially in major towns. Somalia is not an exception to this phenomenon. In order to alter this pattern of development it is essential that hospitals at Regional Headquarters should be strengthened in terms of equipments and other facilities. Such strengthening is all the more important in view of the fact that preventive medical facilities in the country have to be increased.

Medical specialists in various fields are proposed to be posted at regional hospitals. To facilitate the work of the specialists, laboratory facilities, X-ray equipment, surgical and gynaecological instruments, etc. will be provided for each of the regional hospitals.

3. Maternity and Paediatric Hospital.

Cost: So. Sh. 12,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Health.

The two main hospitals in Mogadishu have maternity and paediatric wards. However, there is need for a special maternity and paediatric hospital with 200 maternity and 100 paediatric beds to be built in the centre of Mogadishu, to replace partly De Martino Hospital which is almost in a dilapidated condition. Moreover, it is likely that the location of the new Mogadishu Port will require the shifting of the Hospital to a new site. The other sections of De Martino Hospital can be shifted to Forlanini Hospital. A preliminary estimate shows that a new maternity and paediatric hospital building will cost between So. Sh. 20 and 22 million. Part of the cost can be met through self-help work, thus reducing the overall cost to approximately So. Sh. 12 million.

With the construction of the new hospital, the maternity and paediatry sections in the General Hospital will be transferred to the new building and part of the facilities released will be used to enlarge other services. It is estimated that the additional running cost for the new hospital will be nearly So. Sh. 500,000 per annum.

4. Tuberculosis Hospital: Mogadishu.

Cost: So. Sh. 18,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Health.

Tuberculosis is one of the main diseases in the country. There are at present over 800 hospital beds exclusively for TB patients in the Forlanini Hospital which was built over 40 years ago when Mogadishu was a much smaller town.

The number of TB patients has been increasing during the past years, and it is essential that a separate hospital should be constructed away from the city, exclusively for the treatment of TB patients. A new Hospital will be constructed which will accommodate 1,000 patients. It is estimated that construction of the Hospital will cost So. Sh. 18 million.

5. Establishment of a Pharmaceutical Centre.

Cost: So. Sh. 21,000,000.

Implementing Authority: Ministry of Health.

A small Pharmaceutical Institute has been in existence in the country for some time and it has been producing some vitamins and a limited number of drugs and medicaments. The experience gained from this shows that considerable saving can be made by local production of medicines. It is now proposed that a full-fledged Pharmaceutical Centre be established to enlarge and diversify the scope of work of the existing Institute.

The project will be coordinated with the work of the Serum and Vaccine Institute which is engaged in the manufacture of veterinary drugs and vaccines.

XII. HOUSING

i. Strategy of Development.

The development of a satisfactory housing programme for the increasing urban population is a major problem in all developing countries. The problem is all the more accentuated by policies aimed at redressing the imbalance between rural and urban growth. The availability of living quarters of at least minimum standard for the bulk of population in the middle and low-income brackets is a social goal that has to be pursued on its own right. Housing and construction are few areas that have strong backward linking effects and therefore are strong stimulants to economic development and employment generation. Development of building materials industry is often the first step towards industrial development. The provision of a housing programme depends in a large measure on the availability of;

— sufficient production of local building materials,

— qualified, high and middle level, manpower,

— credit facilities, adequate savings and mortgage policy,

— proper town and physical planning; and

— adequate and unified building codes and regulations.

In Somalia, all of these pre-requisites have to be developed or adequately strengthened. Most of the building materials, except for minor items, are imported. There are, however, a number of raw materials such as limestone, clay and gypsum, already identified and available in plenty which could provide suitable basis for local processing. Other materials such as asbestos and kaolin are likely to be available. Wood is generally scarce, but there are in parts of the country potential resources for timber extraction.

The growth of urban settlement in Somalia has not been planned. It has proliferated with the virtual absence of town and physical planning, with all the waste of space involved and remedial measures have to be taken at an extremely high cost to government.

There is dearth of qualified manpower both at high and middle levels, such as civil engineers, town and physical planners, architects etc. Housing credit is not adequately developed. In the past, such credit facilities were available only to well-to-do builders and real estate owners; for the majority of the population housing loans were inaccessible. Housing cooperatives have not been promoted and attempts made in this direction lacked real dedication and vigour. Building codes and regulations exist in some towns but are fragmentary and concerned only with some basic building procedures.

Housing activities in the major urban centres, especially Mogadishu are characterised by predominance of luxury quarters and villas constructed mainly for a limited number of people; diplomatic corps, expatriate staff and high income Somalis. Rents were exorbitant and clearly beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen. The large real estate owners have capitalised on the high urban population growth that followed the independence and subsequent centralisation of decision making in Mogadishu which induced spectacular increase in the migration to the capital city. Slums and squatters were, as a result, growing rapidly.

The glaring inequity involved in housing through artificially high rents and the presence of large unsatisfied demand for better housing, on the one hand, and the necessity of providing the ordinary citizen with compensatory benefits to the financial austerity measures taken by Government in order to close the budget deficit and to provide more resources to development, on the other, the rent of residential buildings in urban centres have been drastically reduced. In the wake of these timely measures, construction of housing may, left entirely to the private sector, come to a standstill. It is mainly to ward off such an eventuality that the Programme envisages substantial investment in housing in Mogadishu, development of building materials industry and town and physical planning.

The long-term government objective in the field of housing development is the provision of cheap and satisfactory housing and related amenities and services to meet the demand of growing urban population. But in a country where two-thirds of its population lives outside urban settlement, housing programme cannot command prominence in the allocation of government investment. The main strategy of the Programme is, therefore, the encouragement of the private sector to make the bulk of investment in this field. Government participation will be confined to the development of auxiliary services and activities to induce these investments. Hence, during the Programme period emphasis will be put on:

- identification and evaluation of the country's natural resources with a view to developing efficient and cheap building materials industry.
- proper land utilisation through spatial and town planning and land development; and
- co-ordination of activities of the organs responsible for housing, building materials development and town and physical planning to ensure effective programme of action.

The administrative organs responsible for the development of housing and related activities are the National Housing Agency, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and Municipalities and Local Governments. The National Housing Agency was established in 1962 as a joint venture between the United Nations and the Somali Government. The statute of the Agency encompasses housing, research and development of building materials and methods, and policy-making and advisory activities in town planning. In view of the shortage of staff and finance, the Agency was able to carry out only a small portion of its activities, mainly in designing the land development in Mogadishu; the Low Cost Housing Scheme. The Agency will have to be strengthened to meet effectively its responsibilities during the Programme period.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Mining will play a major role in the development of a building materials industry. Intensive research, survey, feasibility studies and testing of materials will be carried out. Priority in these investigations will be given to the development of known materials such as clay, limestone, cement and gypsum.

High level manpower in the field of housing and construction will be trained abroad but middle level technicians have to be developed locally both through in-service training and in existing technical schools in the country. The Hargeisa Technical Institute will offer courses mainly geared to satisfy the nation's demand for traind middle level technicians in the field of construction and civil engineering.

Development of town and physical planning is a pre-requisite for orderly urban growth. It is in the interest of the economy of space, in rational use of scarce amenities and services such as markets, water supply, drainage, road networks, health services, recreational centres etc. etc., that town planning should be carried out in urban settlements. The rural settlements arising from the agricultural crash programme projects and large cooperatives in the country also require basic advisory services and technical assistance in the pattern of settlement and in the use of cheap local materials to make rural settlements as attractive as possible in order to arrest the flight of people away from rural areas. The National Housing Agency and the local governments will pool resources to evolve a workable machinery that would make town plans and render advice and guidance to rural settlements.

ii. Development Programme.

During the Programme period the bulk of investment in housing is anticipated to come from the private sector. The major concern of the Programme is to encourage, guide and control such investments so that urban growth could be as orderly as possible and waste in space will be minimized.

The main constraint in the development of housing being shortage of building materials, emphasis will be placed on rectifying this defect through intensive research and studies and utilisation and exploitation of natural resources. Town Planning will be carried out in major urban centres of Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Kismayo. In subsequent development programmes, town planning in other regional headquarters and important towns will be carried out. The participation of municipalities and local governments in the development of urban growth is crucial. The municipalities will not only finance expenditure arising from their respective town plans but will set up units that would follow-up the implementation of these plans and will be in a position to establish proper building regulations and codes and also to collect basic data on town development.

During the Programme period, housing construction in the capital city of Mogadishu will be given a special consideration because of the large backlog of demand for housing and in order to mitigate the incidence of likely fall in investment in the private sector arising from the recent reduction of rents. The National Housing Agency will, on behalf of the Government, make large investments in housing in Mogadishu. It is proposed to construct 650 houses in Mogadishu. The cost of the scheme will be So. Sh. 11.44 million. Further So. Sh 135.200 will be spent on the preparation of town plans for Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Kismayo.

(a) The National Housing Agency will run all Government owned residential quarters.

(b) The Agency will devote much of its resources to direct ownership of residential quarters for low income groups.

(c) The Agency will play a major role in:

- land development.
- provision of technical assistance to local governments in town planning.

XIII. SOCIAL WELFARE

Strategy of Development and Projects.

The Revolutionary Government has recognized the obligation of the society to its members in the provision of Social Welfare. The objectives of the Development Programmes are not only to create the basic socio-economic infrastructure necessary for rapid growth but also to provide, to the extent feasible social welfare benefits to those sections of the society who are not able to work and earn a living due to age or physical handicap. In furtherance of these objectives, the Government gave importance to projects for social welfare work in the First-Five-Year Plan and in the Short-Term Development Programme.

The aim of the Somali Government is to consolidate the existing welfare institutions in the country and to enlarge the coverage of these institutions to all regions. It is meaningless to put young people in camps without giving them training for their future lives. Hence the need to introduce intensive programmes of educational nature for the inmates of these institutions is recognised. To this effect, the Government will not only provide them with food and shelter but also with basic training in handicrafts, agriculture, carpentry and metal work.

The Revolutionary Government recognises the tremendous importance of civic centres i.e., community centres and/or parks, markets, minor administrative buildings, educational extension, youth movements and the encouragement of women's club where basic home training will be given.

In the field of social welfare, 6 new institutions for the crippled and handicapped persons and for the abandoned and uncared for children will be established. By the end of the Programme period, all regional headquarters will have a social welfare institution. The inmates will be trained in various trades so that they will be able to support themselves in future. The new social welfare institutions will be establish in the towns of Kismayo, Baidoa, Beled Wein, Galkayo, Bosaso and Burao. The responsibilities of establishing these institutions will be devolved to regional and local governments. The World Food Pfrogramme will support these schemes with the provision of adequate food rations. The Programme envisages also the establishment of community centres, parks, markets, minor administrative buildings, school kitchens and educational extension works.

XIV. LABOUR AND TRAINING

i. Strategy of Development.

One of the major concerns of government with regard to problems of economic development of Somalia during the past years has been the need for strengthening the administrative organs of government, especially in the economic ministries to enable them to implement development projects fully. Parallelly government has also been concerned about laying down comprehensive manpower planning policy and training schemes to enable both the public and private sectors to work harmoniously with maximum efficiency. The Short-Term Development Programme specified the long-term objectives of employment and training policies, and these remain relevant to the present Development Programme and consist of:

i. The formulation of a policy directed towards the absorption of qualified personnel, especially graduates who return from abroad;
ii. A rational approach towards the future utilisation of scholarships and followships.
iii. Improvement and upgrading of employed manpower.
iv. Training of middle level technicians.
v. The formulation of an incentive mechanism based on merit.
vi. Somalisation of employment.
iiv. Measures to discourage the exodus from rural to urban areas.
viii. Review of existing labour legislation.
ix. Establishment of rehabilitation and welfare centres.

An employment and labour policy to achieve the objectives listed above has to be worked out through projects incorporated in the programme as a whole in the various sectors of development. The central role of government in this task will be to provide the infrastructural facilities required for a rational employment and training policy and will consist, in the main, of institutional arrangements needed for these tasks. The most important task however remains that of restructuring the government administrative system through a multitude of training activities.

Parallel with the training of personnel engaged in administrative tasks in government, there is also urgent need to train a cadre of persons to manage the commercial and industrial enterprises both in the public and private sectors.

The requirements for training of personnel in government administration has been met partially through the various training projects organised by the government, especially after the October Revolution, and through training sponsored by international institutions and friendly governments abroad. The Somali Institute of Public Administration which was established in 1966 has played a key role in training public servants. The Institute has been offering management training programme for senior and middle-level civil servants, and lower-level courses in finance, accounting secreterial and clerical skills. A total of nearly 800 civil servants have been trained in various courses during the first phase of the project which was completed in March 1970. The second phase of the project which started immediately following the first phase, will continue till 1974.

Somali Government has also recognised the acute problems arising out of shortage of trained personnel at the managerial level in industrial and commercial establishments both in the public and private sectors. The shortage of high level manpower will be greatly accentuated during the next years as a result of the recent trend in government policy towards economic development. Specifically, these trends are:

i. The expansion of industries which have reached maximum capacity in production, as in the case of sugar industry.

ii. The expansion of industries which are currently operating below capacity for various reasons.

iii. The establishment of new industries either as complementary to existing industrial units, or as independent units for aiding the dispersion of production units in order to bring about a better regional balance in economic development.

iv. The nationalisation of industrial establishments and commercial banks in 1970.

The shortage of trained managerial personnel is therefore sought to be avoided in future by establishing specialised training courses.

II. Development Programme.

1. The Somali Institute of Public Administraton.

Cost So. Sh 8,587,300.

Implementing Authority: Presidency of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

The first phase of the activities of the Somali Institute of Public Administration was completed in March 1970 and the second phase lasting till the beginning of 1974 was started immediately. The Development Programme 1971-1973 therefore will incorporate the second phase of the Institute's prorgamme. This phase carries forward the activities started during the first phase and will consist of the following principal tasks.

i. The Institute will provide administrative and management training for selected officials occupying senior and middle level posts in the central administration, autonomous public bodies, and where possible, local government administration. This training will focus specially on the problems of day-to-day administration and will be designed to develop the administration knowledge and management skills which senior and middle level officials require for the efficient participation in their duties. It will be the aim to encourage active participation of the trainees by means of syndicates and discussion groups, group study of specific problems and field trips. One long course will be held annually on which successful candidates will be awarded a diploma which shall be accepted by the Government as an important qualification for promotion. Two courses will be organised every year at the main regional centres and/or in the Institute.

Short courses to develop particular specialisation will also be given by the Institute. These will be of two kinds. Firstly, those designed for training in Organisation and Method, Personnel Administration and Management, Financial Administration and Accounting and Teaching Methods for officials engaged in departmental training. Secondly, short courses for the staff of Ministries, particularly concerned with the promotion of economic development. The Institute will continue to provide secretarial training for clerical staff, particularly the teaching of shorthand and typing. The Institute will also provide short orientation courses for new entrants at the administrative level.

iiii. Organisation and Methods.

The courses in Organisation and Method will continue with the objectives of trainin a cadre of Somali officials to conduct general studies of common interest to the Administration and the preparation of manuals and other guides for the use of public officials, to assist in the establishment of O &M units in the major ministries, provide central service for advice and assistance to the Government and generally act as a central unit for advising the government on problems of O & M.

iii. Research.

The Institute will undertake a programme of research studies concerned with major problems which are unique to the Somali public administration.

iv. Documentation.

The Institute will maintain a library and documentation service of modern books and publications on administration and management. The Institute will also publish original works and translations in this field and issue at regular intervals, information about developments in public administration in Somalia and elsewhere

2. Institute of Management Development.

Cost: So. Sh. 2,970,200.

Implementing Authority: Presidency of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

A project for establishing an Institute for Management Development is included in the Development Programme. The Institute will have the following objectives:

- i. Improve the performance of existing managers in the industrial and commrecial sectors to acquire modern techniques of scientific management;
- ii. To qualify potential managers to undertake higher positions in industrial and commercial enterprises;
- iii. To advise autonomous agencies and private enterprises in the solution of their management problems;
- iv. To establish a research and documentation service [illegible] the benefit of management on matters of interest for their self-development and increased productivity.

This project will cater for the training of managers in the autonomous agencies and private enterprises alongside the «Somali Institute of Public Administration», and will be considered as a component of SIPA during the first phase until it becomes a full-fledged project in the second phase. The Institute will consist of three departments:

i. *Training department:* This will provide short-term, long-term, part-time and full-time training courses for managerial staff of autonomous agencies and private sector establishments at the top, middle and lower levels of management in the field of general management, production, personnel, accounting, finance, costing and marketing.

ii. *Consulting Department:* This will offer consulting services to solve managerial problems and to improve performance.

iii. *Research and Documentation Department:* will undertake assignments of studies in major problems and topics of interest to managers. It will also maintain a library and documentation service to provide information and data and publish at regular intervals articles of recent development in the industrial world.

The first phase of the project will operate for two years till September 1973, after which it may grow into a full-fledged project. Only the first phase is included in the Development Programme.

3. Manpower Survey.

Several surveys have been carried out and reports written on various aspects of the manpower situation and related subjects in Somalia, which give indications of the large number of agencies and establishments in both the public and private sectors. While these investigations were not based on a national comprehensive census, they, neverthless, served as useful source of information on the country's manpower resources and contained policies which should be pursued in order to overcome existing and expected imbalances.

There are a number of factors that necessitate the review of the previous investigations: there is the well konwn necessity to have periodic reviews of surveys; secondly, previous surveys were not uniform in coverage or imposed limitations on the size of establishments; thirdly the change of ownership in a number of establishments after nationalization and the political development of the country after the 21st October Revolution and consequent reviews of the guidelines governing the country's development have been accompanied by a reordering of priorities which in turn will have an effect on the previous assessments of manpower supply and demand relationships.

For all these reasons a comprehensive manpower survey will be conducted. The survey is designed to provide a basis for preparation of the human resources aspect of 1971-1973 Development Programme, including the formulation of policies which may appear neccessary to overcome manpower imbalances. The fulfilment of this objective involves not only estimation of present and future manpower supply and demand, but also an assessment of the structural changes which are necessary in the country's educational and training systems.

An important programme which will be undertaken by the Labour Department is the development of a more progressive labour code which will be in line with the socialist system of the country. The training of labour inspectors is a field that has been forgotten and in the Programme period, the Labour Department will conduct periodic training of labour inspectors in order to enhance their efficiency.

XVI STATISTICS AND CARTOGRAPHY

A. Statistics.

i. The Setting and Strategy of development.

a) The Setting.

In the past, resources made available for statistical development were meagre, and fell far short of the requirements of established goals and projects. Although the estimated expenditure of projects scheduled under the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970, was So. Sh. 1.5 million, the amount actually made available for the implementation of projects was only So. Sh. 0.676 million. The following table itemises the estimated expenditure on individual projects and also gives an indication of the levels of performance in financial terms, during this period.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated expenditure (in thousands of So. Sh.) 1968	1969	1970	Total
1.	Multipurpose Surveys	225	422	652	1299
2.	Pilot Surveys of Nomads	20	20	10	50
3.	National accounts	25	25	25	75
4.	Programme Evaluation	6	6	6	18
5.	Census of Population & Agriculture	12	12	12	36
6.	Contingencies	12	5	5	22
	Total expenditure estimated	300	490	710	1500
	Total expenditure incurred	146	130	400	676
	Level of performance in financial terms —%	49	27	56	45

Despite the acute shortage of funds, the activities of the Statistical Department in the pre-revolutionary times were characterised by what could only be termed as a numbness of vision leading to inefficient if not entirely wasteful use of resources. For, almost all of the limited funds available for project implementation were spent on multipurpose household surveys of settled populations, in a few towns and districts; no thought however, was given to channeling at least a part of the funds on hand, to pilot inquiries on nomads presumed to constitute 60 to 70% of the country's population, and their livestock holdings, the country's major source of wealth and chief foreign exchange earner (around two thirds of the country's foreign exchange earnings are derived from the export of livestock and livestock products).

Since the October Revolution, however, intensive studies on the socio-economic conditions of a sample of purposively selected nomadic families have been conducted. Also the ground-work had been laid for the preparation of a frame of villages and of watering points for nomadic livestock, for the conduct of future censuses and national sample surveys, as would help obtain estimates at district, regional and national levels. For, investigations conducted on a national scale to gather essential data on the overall needs and resources of the country, alone will provide a basis to draw up realistic blueprints designed to promote a balanced and steady growth of the nation's economy; further-more, these nation-wide inquiries will also furnish the basic raw material to conduct studies on systems of national accounts. Another welcome step in the Statistical development programme of the post-Revolutionary era was the introduction, in September 1970, of in-service training classes in statistics designed to improve both the knowledge and skills of the statistical personnel in the Central Statistical Department and of others working in statistical units of other ministries. The training programme which is still being continued is an elementary level course, and is composed of blend of elements of statistical theory, applied statistics and practical work. The promulgation of the Statistical Law in June 1970, a much needed piece of legislation, among other things, gives due authority to the Central Statistical Department to supervise and co-ordinate the statistical work in all other Ministries and Autonomous Agencies.

b] Strategy of Development.

The limited projects conceived for execution during the period of the Short-Term Development Programme 1968-1970 have been based on a reasonably comprehensive undestanding of the requirements in statistical development. In the Development Programme 1971-1973, however, while pushing forward with the general activities visualized in the earlier programme, the following policy measures are being given priority in order to restructure the statistical organization in the country.

i) Setting up a Statistical advisory Committee representing various Ministries and Agencies concerned with the collection of statistical data.

ii) Re-activating or creating effective statistical units in the Ministries and Agencies in conjunction with the proposed planning Units

iii) Application of the new Statistical Law which gives authority to the Central Statistical Department to supervise and coordinate Statistical work in all Ministries, Local Government Administration and Autonomous Agencies.

High priority is being given to improving the quality and timeliness of existing series of statistical information either directly collected by the Central Statistical Department or other organs of the Government. There is a particular need for emphasis on improvement of foreign trade statistics and price statistics. It will also be the aim of the Government to fill gaps in statistical data and for this purpose a number of projects are suggested in the Programme.

While no separate project is included in the Development Programme for training of personnel in the Statistical Department, Government recognises the central role of statistical training in improving the machinery for statistical work, and has therefore given attention to the need for both in-service and formal training in statistics at all levels. In-service training is being organized in the Central Statistical Department and in other organs of Government to train statistical workers in techniques of computation as well as to introduce them to the fundamentals of statistical theory and their application in Government administration of the country.

The statistical training facilities offered by the United Nations Organization for middle level and higher level personnel will be fully utilized to improve the statistical cadre in Government.

II. Development Programme.

1. Census of villages, wells and nomadic groups.

This project will involve the complete enumeration of villages, wells and watering points during 1971. Such lists will be used for evaluating the feasibility of a population, livestock and agricultural censuses in the country at the appropriate time. They will also provide a frame for the conduct of multipurpose national sample surveys during the Programme Period. It is intended that this project will be implemented by the Regional and District administration in the country with technical direction by the Central Statistical Department. The census being in the nature of a quick listing of the items of information required, the project will spread over a period of 6 months. The cost of staff and other expenses to be incurred by the Central Statistical Department is alone budgeted in the Programme.

2. Pilot studies for census of population, agriculture and Livestock.

This project is to evaluate the feasibility of conducting census of population, livestock and agriculture in the country and to recommend suitable methodology, field organization, and assess costs and set out targets for such censuses. The project is scheduled to be implemented during the period 1971-1972.

3. Survey of business establishments.

A census of business establishments will be undertaken in 1971 in all urban areas of the country with the participation of Municipal authorities. The importance of continuously updating the list of establishments will be stressed on the Municipalities. Such a list will be a precondition for business establishment surveys and wholesale and retail trade surveys where a sample of establishments will be enumerated.

Following the census of business establishments, labour force and manpower surveys will be initiated in both public and private sectors by the Department of Labour with the cooperation of the Central Statistical Department in urban areas in the first instance. These surveys will gather information on the number of employees, by age sex, and type of economic activity, hours of work and wages, salaries and allowances earned by them. The survey will be undertaken in 1972 completely enumerating larger establishments and sampling smaller ones.

Special surveys on business establishments engaged in wholesale and retail trade as well as manufacturing industries will be conducted on an annual basis in order to study the structure and activities of such establishments. The on-going survey of industries will be given a wider coverage both in number of establishments enumerated and range of topics on which statistics are collected.

4. Regional Statistical Offices.

It is proposed that regional statistical offices will be opened in all the regional headquarters before the end of 1973. With one office already opened, there will be need to establish six offices during the Development Programme Period. The minimum personnel requirement of one office will be: one Statistical Officer, one clerk-typist, one Statistical Assistant and one Driver. The staff for field work to be supervised by the regional officer is being provided under the project for multi-purpose national sample survey.

5. Central Statistical Office.

Some strengthening of the staff in the Central Statistical Office will be needed in order to handle the additional work of processing of field data flowing from projects mentioned earlier, and to coordinate and support statistical activities in other Ministries and Agencies. It is anticipated that the main burden of the additional work can be carried by recruiting four statistical Officers and ten statistical assistants on a permanent basis. It will also be an endeavour of this project to study the feasibility of establishing a data-processing section to handle statistical data for all Ministries and Agencies of the Government.

6. Census of Population and Livestock.

The Development Programme 1971-1973, envisages a census of population and livestock, tentatively scheduled to begin in early 1973. This indeed, will be an event of unprecedented significance and far reaching importance in the history of Statistical Development in this country, since up-to now no inquiries of any kind have ever been undertaken, on the human and livestock population at a national level. Needless to mention this vital information gap has not only impeded and slowed down the basic planning processes necessary to promote the social and economic development of this country, but has also often created a situation, in which both administrators, and policy and decision makers at the top, found themselves faced with a clueless predicament in a statistical wilderness.

In preparation for the census, work relating to the compilation of a list of villages and of watering points of nomadic livestock has already been started; besides, preparatory arrangements are also being made for the conduct of pilot census studies in Mudugh Region and Bardere district, in June 1971.

Preliminary cost estimates in respect of individual subprojects connected with the census of population and livestock have also been prepared and are summarized in the table below:

Cost in So. Shs.

Sector	Enumerators	Supervisors	P.O.L.	Questionnaires	Total
Nomadic	1,950,000	100,000	291,000	800,000	3,141,000
Rural	375,000	56,000	30,000	400,000	861,000
Urban Centres	338,000	100,000	1.440	180,000	619,440
Mogadishu	60,000	4,500	650	90,000	155,150
Total	2,723,000	260,500	323,090	1,470,000	4,776,590

30% of total costs for data processing.

10% of total costs for miscellaneous expenditure and reserves.

This will give the following total costs:

4,776,590
1,910,636

6,687,226

In the context of no previous experience in census work in this country, the above figures are to be considered as highly tentative: the estimates have to be revised on the basis of cost data to be gathered from the pilot census operations referred to above.

B. Cartography.

I. Strategy of Development.

The Short-Term Development Programme 1968-70 has high-lighted the importance of cartography «for national economic development such as water supply, control and irrigation, transport, mineral prospecting, agricultural development and land utilisation and the multitude of statistical applications of cartographic analysis». In the Programme the following projects were included.

		Cost (Shs. '000)
i)	Preliminary projects for vertical and horizontal control	105
ii)	Joint centres for specialised services	70
iii)	Preparation of topographical mapping	70
iv)	Records unification and standardisation	42
v)	In-service training and fellowships	560
vi)	Technical library and staff	105
vii)	Centralisation of mapping units	245
	Total	1,197

The Programme had mentioned that «these are highly tentative overall financial estimates. It is expected that all or most of those project allocations would be financed with the assistance of friendly countries and international agencies..... Modern cartography is perforce an essential component of national and regional planning. The outlined cartographic projects embodied in the Programme are merely a prelude to those that will be forth-coming in the subsequent development plan».

Due to shortage of resources, it was not feasible to implement any of the projects during the Short-Term Development Programme period, and therefore part of the programme is to be taken up for implementation during the period of the Development Programme 1971-73.

II. Development programme.

1. Preparation of topographical mapping.

Work will be initiated during the Programme period for the preparation of a national map. Such work would include publication of a code of symbols and sample sheets on a scale of 1:100.000 and 1:50.000. While the exact form of organisation for topographical mapping work has yet to be finalised, it is expected that parallel to seeking assistance for this work, the Survey and Mapping Department will be strengthened and organised to enable it to undetake this task effectively.

2. Preliminary Projects for Vertical and Horizontal Control.

Topographical mapping of the country becomes meaningful in the international context only if efforts are made to compare existing projects within countries of East Africa sub-region. It will involve study of existing standards of survey work in triangulation and levelling, organisational structure and methods as well as extension of the Somali trigonometrical and levelling networks to other countries in the sub-region.

For implementation of these projects, direct working contacts with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and national cartographic institutes in the sub-region are indispensable.

3. Centralisaton of Mapping Units.

The various facilities available now for mapping work are dispersed and therefore it is essential to centralise these in order to rationalise their use and to assure that continuous care is taken of the expensive instruments used in cartographic work.

Centralisation would also imply an extension of the building complex at Kilometre Six and the installation of an off-set printing unit.

Sl. No	*Name of project*	*Outlay 1971-73 (So. Sh. '000)*
1.	Preparation of topographical mapping	70
2.	Preliminary projects for vertical and horizontal control	105
3.	Centralisation of mapping units	245
	Total	420

XVI. TOURISM

Somalia has recognised advantages in developing its wildlife potential, scenic beauty and the long tropical coastline. A co-ordinated programme for development of tourism could not be initiated till now even, though both the First Five-Year Plan and the Short-Term Development Programme had emphasised the importance of such development. One of the drawbacks in the proper development of the industry has been the lack of co-ordination in effort and responsibility for organising tourism as an integrated activity where at present it is within the responsibility of half a dozen ministries.

During the Short-Term Development Programme, the beginnings of a tourist industry connected with wildlife was initiated with a project for the preservation of wildlife. It was recognised that large infrastructural arrangements have to be made before it is feasible to attract tourists from outside the country who expect minimum standards of service and facilities comparable with what is available in other East African countries.

The formation of a National Agency for Tourism in 1970 will make it possible now to organise the tourist industry in a more systematic and co-ordinated manner. However, a very large amount of work in preparing the country to receive, lodge and conduct tourists is essential before tourism can start developing as an economically productive project. Somalia will have to invest heavily in providing infrastructural facilities like first class hotels, transport, arrangements for sports, hunting and fishing, development of dance and folklore as well as shopping, exchange and other services before tourism can become attractive to foreign tourists.

The project for preservation of wildlife along with construction of hunting lodges and tourists' lodges in the different wildlife areas of Somalia forms a part of the Development Programme in the Forestry Sector. To strengthen the hands of the National Agency for Tourism and to enable it to organise the infrastructural facilities required for development of tourism, the Development Programme 1971-1973 includes a project for reconstruction of the Juba Hotel at an approximate cost of So. Sh. 13 million. The construction of the Hotel is expected to be completed during 1971 and the cost will be wholly financed from local resources. The problem of training of hoteliers and other staff required for efficient management and running of a first class hotel is part of the project even though no specific financial provision is being made at the moment for this. Assistance from friendly countries is expected in the training programme.

It is also the intention of the National Agency for Tourism to conduct a comprehensive survey and study of the touristic potential of the country in order to enable the Agency to plan for its work on a long range perspective.

XVII. INFORMATION

Dissemination of knowledge and dispersion of information are crucial to the nation in the development of a national identity, unification of purposes and cohesiveness of the masses. The information media play an important role in channeling the energy of the people to priority areas and in inculcating in them a sense of dedication to higher national goals. Implementation of development programme requires the concerted efforts of the people at large and effective media of communication will go a long way in arousing the interest of the people in development and in ensuring readiness for sacrifice and hardship.

At present there are two daily newspapers in the country; one in Italian and the other in Arabic. There are also two weekly journals; an English newspaper and an English-Arabic weekly. The Government publishes special journals on national occasions in order to keep the nation and the world abreast of the socio-economic developments of Somalia. Only recently the National News Agency has started the publication, on regular basis, of daily news bulletins which feature important world and national events. The Programme does not envisage any increase in the number of newspapers but emphasises the need for the improved quality and effective distribution of the existing papers throughout the country. More important is the need to have a reliable and systematic flow of information on the development activities in the regions.

In a country like Somalia where the national territory is vast, communication inadequate, language unwritten and people largely nomadic and mostly illiterate, broadcasting is the only effective medium of mass communication. There are two radio stations in the country; one in Mogadishu and the other in Hargeisa. The Hargeisa Radio station is an old long-wave radio which is mostly dilapidated and with urgent need for renovation. The short-wave station in Mogadishu has no stand-by capacity and therefore is unreliable. Furthermore, there is urgent need for having a medium wave station in Mogadishu for better regional reception.

Projects for strengthening the information wing of the Government during the Programme period consist of installation of a 50 kw stand by and a 25kw medium-wave transmitter in Mogadishu, overhauling of Hargeisa Radio, installation of overhead cables for programme transmissions between studios and transmitting station in Mogadishu and the establishment of a film studio and a mobile cinema unit for production of short feature films in the country.

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

(PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED)

Statement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	SECTORS (2)	Out 1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Livestock	59,385.8	19,072.8	21,249.0	19,064.0
2.	Agriculture	107,721.0	31,584.0	40,017.0	36,120.0
3.	Irrigation	38,899.0	5,226.0	31,267.0	2,406.0
4.	Forestry and Game	14,306.0	5,501.0	4,677.0	4,128.0
5.	Water Resources	119,501.0	61,567.5	40,652.5	17,281.0
6.	Mining	17,525.5	6,613.9	8,582.0	2,329.6
7.	Industry	87,795.0	14,350.0	48,000.0	25,445.0
8.	Electricity and Power	23,593.8	6,353.9	14,947.6	2,232.3
9.	Transport and Communication	353,060.1	39,869.0	128,574.6	184,616.0
10.	Education	48,595.4	15,584.4	29,902.0	3,109.0
11.	Health	71,151.0	40,914.0	22,589.0	7,648.0
12.	Housing	11,575.9	2,066.9	3,820.0	5,689.0
13.	Social Welfare	5,293.0	2,358.0	1,467.5	1,467.5
14.	Labour and Training	11,651.5	3,714.9	4,577.4	3,359.2
15.	Statistics and Cartography	8,439.0	581.0	662.0	7,196.0
16.	Tourism	13,500.0	13,000.0	500.0	—
17.	Information	8,010.0	2,900.0	800.0	4,310.0
	Total	999,943.0	271,257.3	402,284.6	326,401.1

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Statement No. 2 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	SECTORS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Livestock	59,385.8	6,490.8	—	10,412.0	—	16,902.8	42,483.0	—	—	42,483.0
2.	Agriculture	107,721.0	18,954.0	—	15,558.0	—	34,512.0	73,209.0	—	—	73,209.0
3	Irrigation	38,899.0	2,550.0	—	—	150.0	2,700.0	36,199.0	—	—	36,199.0
4.	Forestry and Game	14,306.0	2,682.0	2,073.0	—	—	4,755.0	9,551.0	—	—	9,551.0
5.	Water Resources	119,501.0	12,557.8	—	—	6,150.0	18,707.8	6,650.0	94,143.2	—	100,793.2
6.	Mining	17,525.5	7,665.1	—	—	—	7,665.8	9,860.4	—	—	9,860.4
7.	Industry and Commerce	87,795.0	2,950.0	—	35,014.0	—	37,964.0	1,971.0	9,360.0	38,500.0	49,831.0
8.	Electricity and Power	23,533.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,533.8	—	23,533.8
9.	Transport and Communication	353,060.1	18,498.3	100.0		—	18,598.3	123,790.8	202,044.0	8,627.0	334,461.8
10.	Education	48,595.4	7,804.7	3,900.0	—	—	11,704.7	13,307.3	23,583.4	—	36,890.7
11.	Health	71,151.0	9,303.0	—	—	150.0	9,453.0	61,698.0	—	—	61,698.0
12.	Housing	11,575.9	250.0	135.2	10,252.9	937.8	11,575.9	—	—	—	—
13.	Social Welfare	5,293.0	—	3,353.0	—	276.0	3,629.0	1,664.0	—	—	1,664.0
14.	Labour and Training	11,651.5	2,065.0	—	—	—	2,065.0	9,586.5	—	—	9,586.5
15.	Statistics and Cartography	8,439.0	8,313.0	—	—	—	8,313.0	126.0	—	—	126.0
16.	Tourism	13,500.0	3,000.0	—	—	10,000.0	13,000.0	500.0	—	—	500.0
17.	Information	8,010.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	7,910.0	—	—	7,910.0
	Total	999,943.0	103,183.7	9,561.2	71,236.9	1[illegible]663.9	201,645.6	398,506.0	352,664.4	47,127.0	798,297.4

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl No. (1)	SECTORS (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Livestock	19,072.8	1,959.8	—	5,829.0	—	7,788.8	11,284.0	—	—	11,284.0
2.	Agriculture	31,584.0	5,892.0	—	6,275.0	—	12,167.0	19,417.0	—	—	19,417.0
3.	Irrigation	5,226.0	1,050.0	—	—	50.0	1,100.0	4,126.0	—	—	4,126.0
4.	Forestry and Game	5,501.0	1,200.0	541.0	—	—	1,741.0	3,760.0	—	—	3,760.0
5.	Water Resources	61,567.5	5,533.5	—	—	2,050.0	7,583.5	2,550.0	51,434.0	—	53,984.0
6.	Mining	6,613.9	2,443.3	—	—	—	2,443.3	4,170.6	—	—	4,170.6
7.	Industry and Commerce	14,350.0	1,950.0	—	10,800.0	—	12,750.0	900.0	700.0	—	1,600.0
8.	Electricity and Power	6,353.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,353.9	—	6,353.9
9.	Transport and Communication	39,869.0	10,861.2	33.0	—	—	10,894.2	10,547.8	9,800.0	8,627.0	28,974.8
10.	Education	15,584.4	3,467.3	1,300.0	—	—	4,767.3	6,376.3	4,440.8	—	10,817.1
11.	Health	34,914.0	3,424.0	—	—	56.0	3,480.0	31,434.0	—	—	31,434.0
12.	Housing	2,066.9	250.0	3.7	1,813.2	—	2,066.9	—	—	—	—
13.	Social Welfare	2,358.0	—	1,711.0	—	92.0	1,803.0	555.0	—	—	555.0
14.	Labour and Training	3,724.9	585.1	—	—	—	585.1	3,139.7	—	—	3,139.7
15.	Statistics and Cartography	581.0	581.0	—	—	—	581.0	—	—	—	—
16.	Tourism	13,000.0	3,000.0	—	—	10,000.0	13,000.0	—	—	—	—
17.	Information	2,900.0	—	—	—	—	—	2,900.0	—	—	2,900.0
	Total	265,267.3	42,197.2	3,588.7	24,717.2	12,248.0	82,751.1	101,160.4	72,728.7	8,627.0	182,516.1

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	SECTORS (2)	Outlay 1972-73 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Livestock	40,313.0	4,531.0	—	4,583.0	—	9,114.0	31,199.0	—	—	31,199.0
2.	Agriculture	76,137.0	13,062.0	—	9,283.0	—	22,345.0	53,792.0	—	—	53,792.0
3.	Irrigation	33,673.0	1,500.0	—	—	100.0	1,600.0	32,073.0	—	—	32,073.0
4.	Forestry and Game	8,805.0	1,482.0	1,532.0	—	—	3,014.0	5,791.0	—	—	5,791.0
5.	Water Resources	57,933.5	7,024.3	—	—	4,100.0	11,124.3	4,100.0	42,709.2	—	46,809.2
6.	Mining	10,911.6	5,221.8	—	—	—	5,221.8	5,689.8	—	—	5,689.8
7.	Industry and Commerce	73,445.0	1,000.0	—	24,214.0	—	25,214.0	1,071.0	8,660.0	38,500.0	48,231.0
8.	Electricity and Power	17,179.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,179.9	—	17,179.9
9.	Transport and Communication	313,191.1	7,637.1	67.0	—	—	7,704.1	113,243.0	192.244.0	—	305,487.0
10.	Education	33,011.0	4,337.4	2,600.0	—	—	6,937.4	6,931.0	19,142.6	—	26,073.6
11.	Health	36,237.0	5,880.0	—	—	94.0	5,974.0	30,263.0	—	—	30,263.0
12.	Housing	9,509.0	—	131.5	8,439.7	937.8	9,509.0	—	—	—	—
13.	Social Welfare	2,935.0	—	1,642.0	—	184.0	1,826.0	1,109.0	—	—	1,109.0
14.	Labour and Training	7,926.6	1,479.9	—	—	—	1,479.9	6,446.7	—	—	6,446.7
15.	Statistics and Cartography	7,858.0	7,732.0	—	—	—	7,732.0	126.0	—	—	126.0
16.	Tourism	500.0	—	—	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	500.0
17.	Information	5,110.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	5,010.0	—	—	5,010.0
	Total	734,675.7	60,987.5	5,972.5	46,519.7	5,415.8	118,895.5	297,344.5	279,935.7	38,500.0	615.780.2

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

(PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED)

Sector: LIVESTOCK

Statement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Intensification of Animal Health Programme	5,402.8	1,382.8	2,271.0	1,749.0
2.	Joint Rinderpest Campaign	3,396.0	1,132.0	1,132.0	1,132.0
3.	Parasite Treatment Centre	265.0	138.0	61.0	66.0
4.	Training School for Animal Health Assistants	3,919.0	1,825.0	1,014.0	1,080.0
5.	Central Veterinary Research Station	2,638.0	—	1,820.0	818.0
6.	Feasibility Study on Pilot Ranches	113.0	—	113.0	—
7.	Hides and Skin Development	4,139.0	2,139.0	1,200.0	800.0
8.	Drying Sheds for Hides and Skins	—	—	—	—
9.	Kismayo Holding Ground	2,640.0	860.0	880.0	900.0
10.	Purchase, Sale and Export of Livestock	2,795.0	2,255.0	265.0	275.0
11.	Staging Points on Burao-Berbera Road	215.0	103.0	106.0	6.0
12.	Marshalling Yard at Kismayo	172.0	150.0	11.0	11.0
13.	Fodder Production	800.0	800.0	—	—
14.	Development at Small Ports	308.0	106.0	176.0	26.0
15.	Pilot Project: Livestock	32,583.0	8,182.0	12,200.0	12,201.0
	Total	59,385.8	19,072.8	21,249.0	19,064.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: LIVESTOCK

Statement No. 2 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants. (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Intensif. of Animal Health	5,402.8	3,783.8	—	—	—	3,783.8	1,619.0	—	—	1,619.0
2.	Joint Rinderpest Campaign	3,396.0	—	—	—	—	—	3,396.0	—	—	3,396.0
3.	Parasite Treatment Centres	265.0	—	—	265.0	—	265.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Training School for A.H.A.	3,919.0	1,641.0	—	—	—	1,641.0	2,278.0	—	—	2,278.0
5.	Cent. Vet. Research Station	2,638.0	1,044.0		—	—	1,044.0	1,594.0	—	—	1,594.0
6.	Poultry Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Feasibility Study on Pilot Ranches	113.0	22.0	—	—	—	22.0	91.0	—	—	91.0
8.	Hides and Skins Development	4,139.0	—	—	3,217.0	—	3,217.0	922.0	—	—	922.0
9	Kismayo Holding Ground	2,640.0	—	—	2,640.0	—	2,640.0	—	—	—	—
10.	Purchase, Sale and Export of Livestock	2,795.0	—	—	2,795.0	[illegible]	2,795.0	—	—	—	—
11.	Staging Points	215.0		—	215.0	—	215.0	—	—	—	—
12.	Marshalling Yard	172.0	—	—	172.0	—	172.0	—	—	—	—
13.	Fodder Production	800.0	—	—	800.0	—	800.0	—	—	—	—
14	Development of Small Ports	308.0	—	—	308.0	—	308.0	—	—	—	—
15	Livestock Pilot Project	32,583.0	—	—		—	—	32,583.0	—	—	32,583.0
	Total	59,385.0	6,490.8	—	10,412.0	—	16,902.8	42,483.0	—	—	42,483.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: LIVESTOCK

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Intensif. of Animal Health	1,382.8	1,382.8	—		—	1,382.8	—	—	—	—
2.	Joint Rinderpest Campaign	1,132.0	—	—	—	—	—	1,132.0	—	—	1,132.0
3.	Parasite Treat. Centres	138.0	—	—	138.0	—	138.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Training School for A.H.A.	1,825.0	577.0	—	—	—	577.0	1,248.0	—	—	1,248.0
5.	Feasib. Study on Pilot Ranches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Hides and Skins Development	2,139.0	—	—	1,417.0	—	1,417.0	722.0	—	—	722.0
7.	Kismayo Holding Ground	860.0	—	—	860.0	—	860.0	—	—	—	—
8.	Purchase, Sale and Export of Livestock	2,255.0	—	—	2,255.0	—	2,255.0	—	—	—	—
9.	Staging Points on Burao-Berbera Road	103.0	—	—	103.0	—	103.0	—	—	—	—
10.	Marshalling Yard at Kismayo	150.0	—	—	150.0	—	150.0	—	—	—	—
11.	Fodder Production	800.0	—	—	800.0	—	800.0	—	—	—	—
12.	Development at Small Ports	106.0	—	—	106.0	—	106.0	—	—	—	—
13.	Livestock Pilot Project	8,182.0	—	—	—	—	—	8,182.0	—	—	8,182.0
	Total	19,072.8	1,959.8	—	5,829.0	—	7,788.8	11,284.0	—	—	11,284.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: LIVESTOCK

Statement No. 4 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Intensif. of Animal Health	4,020.0	2,401.0	—	—	—	2,401.0	1,619.0	—	—	1,619,0
2.	Joint Rinderpest Campaign	2,264.0	—	—	—	—	—	2,264.0	—	—	2,264.0
3.	Parasite Treat. Centres	127.0	—	—	127.0	—	127.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Training School for A.H.A.	2,094.0	1,064.0	—	—	—	1,064.0	1,030.0	—	—	1,030.0
5.	Cent. Vet. Research Station	2,638.0	1,044.0	—	—	—	1,044.0	1,594.0	—	—	1,594.0
6.	Feasib. Study on Pilot Ranches	133.0	22.0	—	—	—	22.0	91.0	—	—	91.0
7.	Hides and Skins Development	2,000.0	—	—	1,800.0	—	1,800.0	200.0	—	—	200.0
8.	Kismayo Holding Ground	1,780.0	—	—	1,780.0	—	1,780.0	—	—	—	—
9.	Purchase, Sale and Export of Livestock	540.0	—	—	540.0	—	540.0	—	—	—	—
10.	Staging Points on Burao-Berbera Road	112.0	—	—	112.0	—	112.0	—	—	—	—
11.	Marshalling Yard at Kismayo	22.0	—	—	22.0	—	22.0	—	—	—	—
12.	Fodder Production	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Development of Small Ports	202.0	—	—	202.0	—	202.0	—	—	—	—
14.	Livestock Pilot Project	24,401.0	—	—	—	—	—	24,401.0	—	—	24,401.0
	Total	40,313.0	4,531.0	—	4,583.0	—	9,114.0	31,199.0	—	—	31,199.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: AGRICULTURE

Statement No. 1 (So. Sh. '000)

PROJECT	Outlay 1971-1973	1971	1972	1973
1. Research	3,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
2. Seed Multiplication	2,555.0	755.0	1,800.0	—
3. Grain Marketing	3,315.0	3,315.0	—	—
4. Crash Programme	15,000.0	5,000.0	5,000.0	5,000.0
5. Exetension and Credit	3,092.0	600.0	1,246.0	1,246.0
6. Cotton	10.051.0	2,660.0	3,070.0	4,321.0
7. Plant Protection	4,707.0	639.0	1,473.0	2,595.0
8. Grapefruit	6,000.0	—	3,000.0	3,000.0
9. Banana	60,001.5	17,615.0	23,428.0	18,958.0
i. Cartographic work, soil survey and farm studies	2,520.0	1,660.0	860.0	—
ii. Experimental station cultivation and technical assistance	20,381.0	3,726.0	11,000.0	5.655.0
iii. Diversification	5,153.0	203.0	2,000.0	2,950.0
iv. Infrastructure	31,947.0	12,026.0	9,568.0	10,353.0
Total	107,721.0	31,584.0	40,017.0	36,120.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE -- DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: AGRICULTURE

Statement No. 2

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Agric. Research and Training	3,000.0	1,500.0	—	—	—	1,500.0	1,500.0	—	—	1,500.0
2.	Seed Multiplication	2,555.0	—	—	—	—	—	2,555.0	—	—	2,555.0
3.	Grain Marketing and Storage	3,315.0	—	—	3,315.0	—	3,315.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Agriculture Crash Programme	15,000.0	15,000.0	—	—	—	15.000.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Extension and Credit	3,092.0	900.0	—	2,192.0	—	3,092.0	—	—	—	—
6.	Cotton Service	10,051.0		—	10,051.0	—	10,051.0	—	—	—	—
7.	Plant Protection	4,707.0	1,554.0	—	—	—	1,554.0	3,153.0	—	—	3,153.0
8.	Grapefruit cultivation	6,000.0	—	—	—	—	—	6,000.0	—	—	6,000.0
9.	Banana	60,001.0	—	—	—	—	—	60,001.0	—	—	60,001.0
	Total	107,721.0	18,954.0		15,558.0		34,512.0	73,209.0	—		73,209.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: AGRICULTURE

Statement No. 3 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Agric. Research and Training	1,000.0	500.0	—		—	500.0	500.0	—	—	500.0
2.	Seed Multiplication	755.0	—	—		—	—	755.0	—	—	755.0
3.	Grain Marketing and Storage	3,315.0	—	—	3,315.0	—	3,315.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Agriculture Crash Programme	5,000.0	5,000.0	—	—	—	5,000.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Extension and Credit	600.0	300.0	—	300.0	—	600.0	—	—	—	—
6.	Cotton Service	2,660.0	—	—	2,660.0	—	2,660.0	—	—	—	—
7.	Plant Protection	639.0	92.0	—	—	—	92.0	547.0	—	—	547.0
8.	Grapefruit Cultivation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Banana	17,615.0	—	—	—	—	—	17,615.0	—	—	17,615.0
	Total	31,584.0	5,892.0	—	6,275.0	—	12,167.0	19,417.0	—	—	19,417.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: AGRICULTURE

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Agric. Research and Training	2,000.0	1,000.0	—		—	1,000.0	1,000.0	—	—	1,000.0
2.	Seed Multiplication	1,800.0	—	—	—	—	—	1,800.0	—	—	1,800.0
3.	Grain Marketing and Storage	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Agriculture Crash Programme	10,000.0	10,000.0	—		—	10,000.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Extension and Credit	2,492.0	600.0	—	1,892.0	—	2,492.0	—	—	—	—
6.	Cotton Service	7,391.0	—	—	7,391.0	—	7,391.0	—	—	—	—
7.	Plant Protection	4,068.0	1,462.0	—	—	—	1,462.0	2,606.0	—	—	2,606.0
8.	Grapefruit cultivation	6,000.0	—	—	—	—	—	6,000.0	—	—	6,000.0
9.	Banana	42,386.0		—	—	—	—	42,386.0	—	—	42,386.0
	Total	76,137.0	13,062.0		9,283.0		22,345.0	53,792.0			53,792.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: IRRIGATION

Statement No. 1 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	Name of Project (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Maintenance and Repair	1,500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
2.	Food Control Project	34,035.0	2,664.0	30,035.0	1,336.0
3.	Self-help Project	1,110.0	370.0	370.0	370.0
4.	Construction and Embankment	600.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
5.	Shebelle Pilot Project	1,654.0	1,492.0	162.0	—
	Total	38,899.0	5,226.0	31.267.0	2,406.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: IRRIGATION

Statement No. 2

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Maintenance and Repair of Irrigation Canals	1,500.0	1,500.0	—	—	—	1,500.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Food Control Project	34,035.0				—	—	34,035.0	—	—	34,035.0
3.	Self-help Project	1,110.0	150.0			150.0	300.0	810.0	—	—	810.0
4.	Construction of Embankments	600.0	600.0	—		—	600.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Shebbelle Pilot Project	1,654.0	300.0			—	300.0	1,354.0	—	—	1,354.0
	Total	38,899.0	2,550.0		—	150.0	2,700.0	36.199.0	—	—	36.199.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: **IRRIGATION**

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Maintenance and Repair of Irrigation Canals	500.0	500.0		—	—	500.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Food Control Project	2,664.0			—	—	—	2,664.0	—	—	2,664.0
3.	Self-help Project	370.0	50.0	—	—	50.0	100.0	270.0	—	—	270.0
4.	Construction of Embankments	200.0	200.0		—	—	200.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Shebelle Pilot Project	1,492.0	300.0	—	—	—	300.0	1,192.0	—	—	1,192.0
	Total	5,226.0	1,050.0	—	—	50.0	1,100.0	4,126.0	—	—	4,126.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: IRRIGATION

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Maintenance and Repair of Irrigation Canals	1,000.0	1,000.0	—	—	—	1,000.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Food Control Canals	31,371					—	31,371.0	—	—	31,371.0
3.	Self-help Project	740.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	200.0	540.0	—	—	540.0
4.	Construction of Embankments	400.0	400.0	—	—	—	400.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Shebeile Pilot Project	162.0	—		—	—	—	162.0	—	—	162.0
	Total	33,673.0	1,500.0			100.0	1,600.0	32,073.0	—	—	32,073.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: FORESTRY AND GAME

Staement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	Name of Project (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Wildlife Preservation	735.0	131.1	179.0	425.0
2.	Saw-mill	1,179.0	681.0	249.0	249.0
3.	Plantation	2,073.0	541.0	541.0	991.0
4.	Nursery	307.0	50.0	128.0	129.0
5.	Range Management	10,012.0	4,098.0	3,580.0	2,334.0
	Total	14,306.0	5,501.0	4,677.0	4,128.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: FORESTRY AND GAME

Statement No. 2 (So. Sh. '000

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE					FOREIGN SOURCE			
			Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Widlife Preservation	735.0	735.0	—	—	—	735.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Saw Mill	1,179.0	1,179.0	—	—	—	1,179.0	—	—	—	—
3.	Plantation	2,073.0	—	2,073.0	—	—	2,073.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Nursery	307.0	307.0	—	—	—	307.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Range Management	10,306.0	461.0	—	—	—	461.0	9,551.0	—	—	9,551.0
	Total	14,306.0	2,682.0	2,073.0	—	—	4,755.0	9,551.0	—	—	9,551.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: FORESTRY AND GAME

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE					FOREIGN SOURCE			
			Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Wildlife Preservation	131.0	131.0	—	—	—	131.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Saw Mill	681.0	681.0	—	—	—	681.0	—	—	—	—
3.	Plantation	541.0	—	541.0	—	—	541.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Nursery	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	50.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Range Management	4,098.0	338.0	—	—	—	338.0	3,760.0	—	—	3,760.0
	Total	5,501.0	1,200.0	541.0	—	—	1,741.0	3,760.0	—	—	3,760.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: **FORESTRY AND GAME**

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Wildlife Preservation	604.0	604.0	—	—	—	604.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Saw Mill	498.0	498.0	—	—	—	498.0	—	—	—	—
3.	Plantation	1,532.0	—	1,532.0	—	—	1,532.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Nursery	257.0	257.0	—	—	—	257.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Range Management	5,914.0	123.0	—	—	—	123.0	5,791.0	—	—	5,791.0
	Total	8,805.0	1,482.0	1,532.0	—	—	3,014.0	5,791.0	—	—	5,791.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: WATER RESOURCES

Statement No. 1 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Shallow wells	375.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
2.	Barkeds	13,500.0	4,500.0	4,500.0	4,500.0
3.	Deep wells	4,641.0	1,392.5	1,392.5	1,856.0
4.	Wars	1,750.0	475.0	475.0	800.0
5.	Mogadishu Water Supply (Completion)	53,794.0	38.934.0	14,860.0	—
6.	Hargeisa Water Supply (Completion)	40,000.0	15,000.0	15,000.0	10,000.0
7.	Kismayo Water Supply (Improvement)	641.0	641.0	—	—
8.	Water equipment	4,300.0	—	4,300.0	—
9.	Water survey	500.0	500.0	—	—
	Total	119,501.0	61,567.5	40,652.5	17,281.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: WATER RESOURCES

Statement No. 2

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Shallow Wells	375.0	75.0	—	—	150.0	225.0	150.0	—	—	150.0
2.	Barkeds	13,500.0	1,500.0	—	—	6,000.0	7,500.0	6,000.0	—	—	6,000.0
3.	Deep wells	4,641.0	4,641.0	—	—	—	4,641.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Wars	1,750.0	1,750.0	—	—	—	1,750.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Mogadishu Water Supply (completion)	53,794.0	3,950.8	—	—	—	3,950.8	—	49,843.2	—	49,843.2
6.	Hargeisa Water Supply (completion)	40,000.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000.0	—	40,000.0
7.	Kismayo Water Supply (improvement)	641.0	641.0	—	—	—	641.0	—	—	—	—
8.	Water equipment	4,300.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,300.0	—	4,300.0
9.	Water Survey	500.0	—	—	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	500.0
	Total	119,501.0	12,557.8			6,150.0	18,707.8	6,650.0	94,143.2	—	100,793.2

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: WATER RESOURCES

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

			INTERNAL SOURCE					FOREIGN SOURCE			
Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Shallow Wells	125.0	25.0	—	—	50.0	75.0	50.0	—	—	50.0
2.	Barkeds	4,500.0	500.0	—	—	2,000.0	2,500.0	2,000.0	—	—	2,000.0
3.	Deep Wells	1,392.5	1,392.5	—	—	—	1,392.5	—	—	—	—
4.	Wars	475.0	475.0	—	—	—	475.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Mogadishu Water Supply	38,934.0	2,500.0	—	—	—	2,500.0	—	36,434.0	—	36,434.0
6.	Hargeisa Water Supply	15,000.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000.0	—	15,000.0
7.	Kismayo Water Supply	641.0	641.0	—	—	—	641.0	—	—	—	—
8.	Water equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Water Survey	500.0	—	—	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	500.0
	Total	61,567.5	5,533.5	—	—	2,050.0	7,583.5	2,550.0	51,434.0	—	53,984.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: WATER RESOURCES

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE					FOREIGN SOURCE			
			Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (10)	Total (12)
1.	Shallow Wells	250.0	50.0	—	—	100.0	150.0	100.0	—	—	100.0
2.	Barkeds	9,000.0	1,000.0	—	—	4,000.0	5,000.0	4,000.0	—	—	4,000.0
3.	DeDep wells	3,248.5	3,248.5	—	—	—	3,248.5	—	—	—	—
4.	Wars	1,275.0	1,275.0	—	—	—	1,275.0	—	—	—	—
5.	Mogadishu Water Supply	14,860.0	1,450.0	—	—	—	1.450.0	—	13,409.2	—	13,409.2
6.	Hargeisa Water Supply	25,000.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000.0	—	25,000.0
7.	Water Equipment	4,300.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,300.0	—	4,300.0
	Total	57,933.5	7,024.3	—	—	4,100.0	11,124.3	4,100.0	42,709.2	—	46,809.2

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: **MINING**

Statement No. 1 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Mineral and Groundwater Survey	17,525,546	6,613,908	8,582,048	2,329,590
	Total	17,525,546	6,613,908	8,582,048	2,329,590

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: MINING

Statement No. 2 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Mineral and Groundwater Survey	17,525,546	7,665,070	—	—	—	7,665,070	9,860,476	—	—	9,860,476
	Total	17,525,546	7,665,070	—	—	—	7,665,070	9,860,476	—	—	9,860,476

Statement No. 3 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Mineral and Groundwater Survey	6,613,908	2,443,270			—	2,443,270	4,170,638	—	—	4,170,638
	Total	6,613,908	2,443,270	—			2,443,270	4,170,638	—	—	4,170,638

Statement No. 4 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No (1)	PROJECT (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1	Mineral and Groundwater Survey	10,911,638	5,221,800				5,221,800	5,689,838			5,689,838
	Total	10,911,638	5,221,800				5,221,800	5,689,838			5,689,838

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: **INDUSTRY**

Statement No. 1 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Kismayo Meat Factory	2,000.0	500.0	1,500.0	—
2.	Las Koreh Fish Factory	3,500.0	500.0	3,000.0	—
3.	Mogadishu Milk Factory	750.0	750.0	—	—
4.	Somaltex Textile Factory	1,000.0	1,000.0	—	—
5.	Sugar Factory	25,000.0	10,000.0	15,000.0	—
6.	Flour Mills	13,000.0	—	4,500.0	8,000.0
7.	Corrugated Ship Container Unit	22,000.0	—	14,000.0	3,000.0
8.	Tomato Paste Factory and Farm	4,160.0	—	1,500.0	2,660.0
9.	Pilot Plant for Gypsum Exploitation	1,100.0	1,100.0	—	—
10.	Small Industries and Handicrafts	1,500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
11.	Foundry	1,785.0	—	—	1,785.0
12.	Banana Dehydration Plant	12,000.0	—	8,000.0	4,000.0
	Total	87,795.0	14,350.0	48,000.0	25,445.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: INDUSTRY

Statement No. 2

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Kismayo Meat Factory	2,000.0	500.0	—	—	—	500.0	—	1,500.0	—	1,500.0
2.	Las Koreh Fish Factory	3,500.0	500.0	—		—	500.0	—	3,000.0	—	3,000.0
3.	Mogadishu Milk Factory	750.0	250.0	—	500.0	—	750.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Somaltex Textile Factory	1,000.0		—	300.0	—	300.0	—	700.0	—	700.0
5.	Sugar Factory	25,000.0		—	25,000.0	—	25,000.0	—	—	—	—
6.	Flour Mills	13,000.0		—	—	—		—	—	13,000.0	13,000.0
7.	Corrugated Ship Container	22,000.0			5,500.0	—	5,500.0	—	—	16,500.0	16,500.0
8.	Tomato Paste Factory and Farm	4,160.0		—	—		—	—	4,160.0	—	4,160.0
9.	Pilot Plant for Gypsum Exploitation	1,100.0	200.0				200.0	900.0	—	—	900.0
10.	Small Industries and Handicrafts	1,500.0	1,500.0				1,500.0	—	—	—	—
11.	Foundry	1,785.0		—	714.0		714.0	1,071.0	—	—	1,071.0
12.	Banana Dehydration Plant	12,000.0			3,000.0		3,000.0	—	—	9,000.0	9,000.0
	Total	87,795.0	2,950.0		35,014.0		37,964.0	1,971.0	9,360.0	38,500.0	49,831.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: **INDUSTRY**

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	INTERNAL SOURCE Outlay 1971 (3)	Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Kismayo Meat Factory	500.0	500.0				500.0	—		—	—
2.	Las Koreh Fish Factory	500.0	500.0	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	—	—
3.	Mogadishu Milk Factory	750.0	250.0		500.0		750.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Somaltex Textile Factory	1,000.0			300.0	—	300.0	—	700.0	—	700.0
5.	Sugar Factory	10,000.0	—	—	10,000.0	—	10,000.0	—	—	—	—
6.	Flour Mills	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Corrugated Ship Container	—	—				—	—	—	—	—
8.	Tomato Paste Factory and Farm	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Pilot Plant for Gypsum Exploitation	1,100.0	200.0	—	—	—	200.0	900.0	—	—	900.0
10.	Small Industries and Handicrafts	500.0	500.0	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	—	—
	Total	14,350.0	1,950.0	—	10,800.0	—	12,750.0	900.0	700.0	—	1,600.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: INDUSTRY

Statement No. 4 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Kismayo Meat Factory	1,500.0	—	—			—	—	1,500.0	—	1,500.0
2.	Las Koreh Fish Factory	3,000.0				—		—	3,000.0	—	3,000.0
3.	Mogadishu Milk Factory	—	—	—				—	—	—	—
4.	Somaltex Textile Factory					—		—	—	—	—
5.	Sugar Factory	15,000.0	—		15,000.0	—	15,000.0	—	—	—	—
6.	Flour Mills	13,000.0				—	—	—	—	13,000.0	13,000.0
7.	Corrugated Ship Container	22,000.0			5,500.0	—	5,500.0	—	—	16,500.0	16,500.0
8.	Tomato Paste Factory and Farm	4,160.0					—	—	4,160.0	—	4,160.0
9.	Pilot Plant for Gypsum Exploitation							—	—	—	—
10.	Small Industries and Handicrafts	1,000.0	1,000.0				1,000.0	—	—	—	—
11.	Foundry	1,785.0			714.0		714.0	1,071.0	—	—	1,071.0
12.	Banana Dehydration Plant	12,000.0			3,000.0		3,000.0	—		9,000.0	9,000.0
	Total	73,445.0	1,000.0		24,214.0		25,214.0	1,071.0	8,660.0	38,500.0	48,321.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: **ELECTRICITY AND POWER**

Statement Nc. 1 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No.	PROJECTS	1971	1972	1973	1971-1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A	*Additional Capacity:*				
1.	Mogadishu	–	7,420.0	–	7,420.0
2.	Hargeisa	1,776.5	135.0	360.0	2,271.5
3.	Burao	686.5	1,050.0	135.0	1,871.5
4.	Borama	203.0	275.0	—	478.0
5.	Berbera	260.0	—	401.0	661.0
6.	Baidoa	1,017.0	5.0	10.0	1,032.0
7.	Erigavo	685.0	—	275.0	960.0
8.	Sheikh	427.0	135.0	140.0	702.0
9.	Wajid	200.0	—	50.0	250.0
10.	Bossaso		460.0	–	460.0
11.	Skushuban		195.0	–	195.0
12.	Dusa Mareb	—	60.0	–	60.0
13.	Hobbio		270.0	60.0	330.0
14.	Bur Hacaba	—	60.0	—	60.0
	Sub-Total	5.255.0	10.065.0	1,431.0	16,751.0
B	Electricity Service	1,098.9	1,382.6	801.3	3,282.8
C	Oil Storage	–	3,500.0	—	3,500.0
	Total Investment (A + B + C)	6,353.9	14,947.6	2,232.3	23.533.8

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: **ELECTRICITY AND POWER**

Statement No. 2

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Investment on new capacity	16,751.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,751.0	—	16,751.0
2.	Electricity Service	3,282.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,282.8	--	3,282.8
3.	Oil Storage	3,500.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500.0	—	3,500.0
	Total	23,533.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.533.8	—	23.533.8

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Investment on new capacity	5,255.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,255.0	—	5,255.0
2.	Electricity Service	1,098.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,098.9	—	1,098.9
3.	Oil Storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	6,353.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,353.9	—	6,353.9

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Investment on new capacity	11,496.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,496.0	—	11,496.0
2.	Electricity Service	2,183.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,183.9	—	2,183.9
3.	Oil Storage	3,500.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500.0	—	3,500.0
	Total	17,179.9							17,179.9		17,179.9

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Statement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971 1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
A.	ROADS	195,015.9	21,623.8	57,645.1	115,717.0
1.	Highway Development Project	9,802.8	6,781.8	2,299.5	791.5
2.	Afgoi-Baidoa Road	12,650.0	12,650.0	—	—
3.	Hargeisa-Berbera	51,500.0	—	20,750.0	30,750.0
4.	Arara-Consuma	17,700.0	—	—	17,700.0
5.	Jowhar-Bulo Burti	4,209.1	1,000.0	3,209.1	—
6.	Beledweine-Burao	95,000.0	—	30,000.0	65.000.0
7.	Crash Programme and Feeder Roads	4,154.0	1,192.0	1,486.5	1,475.5
B.	HARBOURS & AIRPORTS	98,492.0	800.0	48,846.0	48,846.0
8.	Mogadishu Harbour	76,242.0		38,121.0	38,121.0
9.	Kismayo Port	21,450.0		10,725.0	10,725.0
10.	Fire Extinguishers	800.0	800.0	—	—
C.	COMMUNICATION	54,552.2	12,445.2	22,053.5	20,053.5
11.	Postal Headquarters	2,000.0	—	2,000.0	—
12.	Mogadishu Telephone	3,400.0	3,400.0	—	—
13.	Telecommunication Project	40,107.0	—	20,053.5	20,053.5
14.	Meteorological Service	1,608.0	1,608.0	—	—
15.	Telex Printer	938.0	938.0	—	—
16.	Flight Information Centre	5,999.2	5,999.2	—	—
17.	Marine Communication	500.0	500.0	—	—
18.	Shipping Line	5,000.0	5,000.0	—	—
	Total	353,060.1	39,869.0	128,574.6	184,616.5

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Statement No. 2

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCES Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
A.	ROADS	195,015.9	11,358.1	100.0		—	11,458.1	29,007.8	154,550.0	—	183,557.8
1.	Highway Development Project	9,802.8	1,897.0	—	—	—	1,897.0	7,902.8	—	—	7,902.8
2.	Afgoi-Baidoa Road	12,650.0	3,500.0	—	—	—	3,500.0	1,100.0	8,050.0	—	9,150.0
3.	Arara-Consuma	17,700.0	—	—	—	—	—	17,700.0	—	—	17,700.0
4	Hargeisa-Berbera Road	51,500.0			—	—	—	—	51,500.0	—	51,500.0
5.	Jowhar-Bulo Burti Road	4,209.1	4,209.1		—	—	4,209.1	—	—	—	—
6.	Beledweine-Burao Road	95,000.0	—	—	—		—		95,000.0	—	95,000.0
7.	Crash Progr. and Feeder Roads	4,154.0	1,752.0	100.0	—		1,852.0	2,302.0	—	—	2,302.0
B.	HARBOURS & AIRPORTS	98,492.0	—	—	—	—	—	52,784.0	45,744.0	—	98,492.0
8.	Mogadishu Harbour	76,242.0	—	—	—	—	—	30,498.0	45.744.0	—	76,242.0
9.	Kismayo Airport	21,450.0	—	—	—	—	—	21,450.0	—	—	21,450.0
10.	Fire Extinguishers	800.0	—	—	—	—	—	800.0	—	—	800.0
C.	COMMUNICATION	59,552.2	7,140.2	—	—	—	7,140.2	42,035.0	1,750.0	8,627.0	52,4120.
11.	Postal Headquarters	2,000.0	2,000.0	—		—	2,000.0	—	—	—	—
12.	Mogadishu Telephone	3,400.0	850.0	—		—	850.0	—	—	2,550.0	2,550.0
13.	Telecommunication Project	40,107.0	—	—	—	—	—	40,107.0	—	—	40,107.0
14.	Meteorological Service	1,608.0	180.0	—	—	—	180.0	1,428.0	—	—	1,428.0
15.	Telex Printer	938.0	127.6	—	—	—	127.6	—	—	810.4	810.4
16.	Flight Information Centre	5,999.2	732.6	—	—	—	732.6	—	—	5,266.6	5,266.6
17.	Marine Communication	500.0	—	—	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	500.0
18	Shipping Line	5,000.0	3,250.0	—	—	—	3,250.0	—	1,750.0	—	1,750.0
	Total	353,060.1	18,498.3	100.0	—	—	18,598.3	123,790.8	202,044.0	8,627.0	334,461.8

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
A.	ROADS	21,623.8	5,721.0	33.0			5,754.0	7,819.0	8,050.0	—	15,869.8
1.	Highway Development Project	6,781.8	829.0	—	—	—	829.0	5,952.0	—	—	5,952.0
2.	Afgoi-Bajdoa Road	12,650.0	3,500.0	—	—	—	3,500.0	1,100.0	8,050.0	—	9,150.0
3.	Arara-Consuma	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
4.	Hargeisa-Berbera	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
5.	Jowhar-Bulo Burti	1,000.0	1,000.0	—	—	—	1,000.0	—	—	—	—
6.	Befedweine-Burao Road		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Crash Prog. and Feeder Roads	1,192.0	392.0	33.0	—	—	425.0	767.0	—	—	767.0
B.	HABOURS & AIRPORTS	800.0	—	—	—	—	—	800.0	—	—	800.0
8.	Fire Extinguishers	800.0	—	—	—	—	—	800.0	—	—	800.0
C.	COMMUNICATION	17,445.2	1,890.2	—	—	—	5,140.2	1,928.0	1,750.0	8,627.0	12,305.0
9.	Postal Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Mogadishu Telephone	3,400.0	850.0	—	—	—	850.0	—	—	2,550.0	2,550.0
11.	Telecommunication Project	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Meteorological Service	1,608.0	180.0	—	—	—	180.0	1,428.0	—	—	1,428.0
13.	Telex Printer System	938.0	127.6	—	—	—	127.6	—	—	810.4	810.4
14.	Flight Information	5,999.2	732.6	—	—	—	732.6	—	—	5,266.6	5,266.6
15.	Marine Communication	500.0	—	—	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	500.0
16.	Shipping Line	5,000.0	3,250.0	—	—	—	3,250.0	—	1,750.0	—	1,750.0
	Total (A+B+C)	39,869.0	10,861.2	33.0	—	—	10,547.8	10,547.8	9,800.0	8,627.0	28,974.8

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Statement No. 4 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
A.	ROADS	173,392.1	5,637.1	67.0	—	—	5,704.7	21,188.0	146,500.0	—	167,688.0
1.	Highway Development project	3,021.0	1,068.0	—	—	—	1,068.0	1,953.0	—	—	1,953.0
2.	Hargeisa-Berbera	51,500.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,500.0	—	51,500.0
3.	Arara-Consuma	17,700.0	—	—	—	—	—	17,700.0	—	—	17,700.0
4.	Jowhar-Bulo Burti	3,209.1	3,209.1	—	—	—	3,209.1	—	—	—	—
5.	Beledweine-Burao	95,000.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,000.0	—	95,000.0
6.	Crash Prog. and Feeder Roads	2,962.0	1,360.0	67.0	—	—	1,427.0	1,535.0	—	—	1,535.0
B.	HABOURS & AIRPORTS	97,692.0	—		—	—	—	51,948.0	45.744.0	—	97,692.0
7.	Mogadishu Harbour	76,242.0	—	—	—	—	—	30,498.0	45,744.0	—	76,242.0
8.	Kismayo Airport	21,450.0		—	—	—	—	21,450.0	—	—	21,450.0
C.	COMMUNICATION	42,107.0	2,000.0	—			2,000.0	40,107.0	—	—	40,107.0
9.	Postal Headquarters	2,000.0	2,000.0	—	—	—	2,000.0	—	—	—	—
10.	Telecommunication Project	40,107.0	—	—		—	—	40,107.0	—	—	40,107.0
	Grand Total of A+B+C	313,191.1	[illegible]	67.0			7,70[illegible]	113,243.0	192,244.0		305,487.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: EDUCATION

Statement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Language Development	800.0	200.0	300.0	300.0
2.	Mult. purp. Education Project	26,203.8	4,740.3	21,463.0	—
3.	Primary Education	9,106.2	3,789.2	2,658.0	2,659.0
	— Construction of 450 classrooms	4,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0
	Overhauling 120 Schools	1,200.0	400.0	400.0	400.0
	Furniture	900.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
	— Teaching Aids 150 schools	600.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
	Hargeisa Interm. Schools	1,136.2	1,136.2	—	—
	Text Books	770.0	253.0	258.0	259.0
4.	Secondary Schools	9,771.1	4,440.1	5,331.0	—
5.	N. T. E. C.	380.0	380.0	—	—
6.	National Library	150.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
7.	Museum	300.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8.	Recurrent Expenditure	1,884.3	1,884.3	—	—
	Total	48,595.4	15,584.4	29,902.0	3,109.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: EDUCATION

Statement No. 2 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Language Development	800.0	800.0	—	—	—	800.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Mult. purp. Education Project	26,203.8	2,620.4	—	—	—	2,620.4	—	23,583.4	—	23,583.4
3.	Primary Education	9,106.2	1,670.0	3,900.0	—	—	5,570.0	3,536.2	—	—	3,536.2
	Construction of 150 class rooms	4,500.0	900.0	1,800.0	—	—	1,200.0	—	—	—	—
	Overhauling 120 Schools	1,200.0	—	1,200.0	—	—	2,700.0	1,800.0	—	—	1,800.0
	Furniture for 300 classes	900.0		900.0	—	—	900.0	—	—	—	—
	Teaching Aids 150 Schools	600.0	—	—	—	—	—	600.0	—	—	600.0
	Hargeisa Interm. Schools	1,136.2	—	—	—	—	—	1,136.2	—	—	1,136.2
	Text Books	770.0	770.0	—	—	—	700.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Secondary Schools construction	9,771.1			—	—	—	9,771.0	—	—	9,771.0
5.	N. T. E. C.	380.0	380.0	—	—	—	380.0	—	—	—	—
6.	National Library	150.0	150.0		—	—	150.0	—	—	—	—
7.	Museum	300.0	300.0		—	—	300.0	—	—	—	300.0
8.	Recurrent Expenditure	1,884.3	1884.3			—	1,884.3	—	—	—	—
	Total	18,595.4	7,801.7	3,900.0			11,704.7	13,307.3	23,583.4	—	36,890.7

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: EDUCATION

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Language Development	200.0	200.0	—	—	—	200.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Mult. Purp. Education Project	4,740.8	300.0	—	—	—	300.0	—	4,440.8	—	4,440.8
3.	Primary Education	3,789.2	553.0	1,300.0	—	—	1,853.0	1,936.2	—	—	1,936.2
	— Construction of 150 classes	1,500.0	300.0	600.0	—	—	900.0	600.0	—	—	600.0
	Overhauling 40 schools	400.0		400.0	—	—	400.0	—	—	—	—
	Furniture for 100 classes	300.0			—	—	300.0	—	—	—	—
	Teaching Aids 50 schools	200.0	—	—	—	—		200.0	—	—	200.0
	Hargeisa Interm. Schools	1,136.2	—	—	—	—	—	1,136.2	—	—	1,136.2
	Text Books	253.0	253.0		—	—	253.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Secondary Schools	4,440.1	—		—	—		4,440.1	—	—	4,440.1
5.	N. T. E. C.	380.0	380.0	—	—	—	380.0	—	—	—	—
6.	National Library	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	50.0	—	—	—	—
7.	Museum	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—
8.	Recurrent Expenditure	1,884.3	1,884.3	—	—	—	1,884.3	—	—	—	—
	Total	15,584.4	3,467.3	1,300.0	—	—	4,767.3	6,376.3	4,440.8	—	10,817.1

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: EDUCATION

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Language Development	600.0	600.0	—	—	—	600.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Mult. Purp. Education Project	21,463.0	2,320.4	—	—	—	2,320.4	—	19,142.6	—	19,142.6
3.	Primary Education	5,317.0	1,117.0	2,600.0	—	—	3,717.0	1,600.0	—	—	1,600.0
	— Construction of 300 classes	3,000.0	600.0	1,200.0	—	—	1,800.0	1,200.0	—	—	1,200.0
	— Overhauling 80 schools	800.0	—	800.0	—	—	800.0	—	—	—	—
	— Furniture for 200 classes	600.0	—	600.0	—	—	600.0	—	—	—	—
	— Teaching Aids 100 schools	400.0	—	—	—	—	—	400.0	—	—	400.0
	Text Books	517.0	517.0	—	—	—	517.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Secondary Schools	5,331.0	—	—	—	—	—	5,331.0	—	—	5,331.0
5.	National Library	100.0	100.0			—	100.0	—	—	—	—
6.	Museum	200.0	200.0	—	—	—	200.0	—	—	—	—
	Total	33,011.0	4,337.4	2,600.0			6,937.4	6,931.0	19,142.6	—	26,073.6

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: HEALTH

Statement No. 1 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl No.	PROJECTS	1971-1973	1971	1972	1973
1.	Health Personnel Training Institute	5,165	1.907	1,600	1,658
2.	Tuberculosis Control	2,960	918	1,021	1,021
3.	Nursing School, Hargeisa	1,980	656	662	662
4.	Rural Health Centre	1,689	567	561	561
5	Public Health Laboratory	1,373,	451	461	461
6.	Health Workshop	441	147	147	147
7.	Malaria Pre-eradication	3,675	1,276	1,199	1,200
8.	Small Pox Eradication	1,370	450	460	460
9.	Public Health Wing	1,048	392	328	328
10.	Strengthening Regional Hosp.	450	150	150	150
11.	Maternity & Paediatric Hosp.	12,000	6,000	6,000	—
12.	Tuberculosis Hospital	18,000	9,000	9.000	—
13.	Pharmaceutical Institute	21,000	19,000	1,000	1,000
	Total	71,151	40,914	22,589	7,648

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: HEALTH

Statement No. 2

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Health Personnel Training Inst.	5,165	2,811	—	—	—	2,811	2,354	—	—	2,354
2.	Tuberculosis Control	2,960	774	—	—	—	774	2,186	—	—	2,186
3.	Nursing School, Hargeisa	1,980	576	—	—	—	576	1,404	—	—	1,404
4.	Rural Health Centre	1,689	531	—	—		531	1,158	—	—	1,158
5.	Public Health Laboratory	1,373	258	—	—	—	258	1,115	—	—	1,115
6.	Health Workshop	441	366	—	—	—	366	75	—	—	75
7.	Malaria Pre-eradication	3,675	2,445	—	—	—	2,445	1,230	—	—	1,230
8.	Small Pox Eradication	1,370	644	—	—	—	644	726	—	—	726
9.	Public Health Wing	1,048	448	—	—	150	598	450	—	—	450
10.	Strengthening Regional Hospitals	450	450	—	—	—	450	—	—	—	—
11.	Maternity and Paed. Hospital	12,000	—	—		—	—	12,000	—	—	12,000
12.	Tuberculosis Hospital	18,000			—	—	—	18,000	—	—	18,000
13.	Pharmaceutical Institute	21,000		—		—	—	21,000	—	—	21,000
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]			150	[illegible]	61,698	—	—	61,698

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: **HEALTH**

Statement No. 3 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl.	PROJECTS	Outlay	INTERNAL SOURCE					FOREIGN SOURCE			
No. (1)	(2)	1971 (3)	Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Health Personnel Training Inst.	1,907	1,241	—	—	—	1,241	666	—	—	666
2.	Tuberculosis Control	918	258	—	—	—	258	660	—	—	660
3.	Nursing School, Hargeisa	656	192	—	—	—	192	464	—	—	464
4.	Rural Health Centre	567	177	—	—	—	177	390	—	—	390
5.	Public Health Laboratory	451	86	—	—	—	86	365	—	—	365
6.	Health Workshop	147	122	—	—	—	122	25	—	—	25
7.	Malaria Pre-eradication	1,276	815	—	—	—	815	461	—	—	461
8.	Small Pox Eradication	450	215	—	—	—	215	235	—	—	235
9.	Public Health Wing	392	168	—		56	224	168	—	—	168
10.	Strengthening Regional Hospitals	150	150	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—
11.	Maternity and Paed. Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Tuberculosis Hospital	9,000	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	—	—	9,000
13.	Pharmaceutical Institute	19,000	—	—	—	—	—	19,000	—	—	19,000
	Total	34,914	3,424	—	—	56	3,480	31,434	—	—	31,434

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE

Sector: HEALTH

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Health Personnel Training Inst.	3,258	1,570	—	—	—	1,570	1,688	—	—	1,688
2.	Tuberculosis Control	2,042	516	—	—	—	516	1,526	—	—	1,526
3.	Nursing School, Hargeisa	1,324	384	—	—	—	384	940	—	—	940
4.	Rural Health Centre	1,122	354	—	—	—	354	768	—	—	768
5.	Public Health Laboratory	922	172	—	—	—	172	750	—	—	750
6.	Health Workshop	294	244	—	—	—	244	50	—	—	50
7.	Malaria Pre-eradication	2,399	1,630	—	—	—	1,630	769	—	—	769
8.	Small Pox Eradication	920	430	—	—	—	430	490	—	—	490
9.	Public Health Wing	656	280	—	—	94	374	282	—	—	282
10.	Strengthening Regional Hospitals	300	300	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—
11.	Maternity and Paed. Hospital	12,000		—	—	—	—	12,000	—	—	12,000
12.	Tuberculosis Hospital	9,000	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	—	—	9,000
13.	Pharmaceutical Institute	2,000		—	—	—	—	2,000	—	--	2,000
	Total	36,237	5,880	—	—	94	5,974	30,263			30,263

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: HOUSING

Statement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Housing Construction	11,440.7	2,063.2	3,751.0	5,626.5
2.	Town Planning	135.2	3.7	69.0	62.5
	Total	11,575.9	2,066.9	3,820.0	5,689.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: HOUSING

Statement No. 2 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Housing Construction	11,440.7	250.0	—	10,252.9	937.8	11,440.7	—	—	—	—
2.	Town Planning	135.2	—	135.2	—	—	135.2	—	—	—	—
	Total	11,575.9	250.0	135.2	10,252.9	937.8	11,575.9	—	—	—	—

Statement No. 3 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Housing Construction	2,063.2	250.0	—	1,813.2		2,063.2	—	—	—	—
2.	Town Planning	3.7	—	3.7			3.7	—	—	—	—
	Total	2,066.9	250.0	3.7	1,813.2		2,066.9		—	—	—

Statement No. 4 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Housing Construction	9,377.5		—	8,439.7	937.8	9,377.5	—	—	—	—
2.	Town Planning	131.5		131.5	-	-	131.5	—	—	—	—
	Total	9,509.0		131.5	8,439.7	937.8	9,509.0				

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: SOCIAL WELFARE

Statement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl No (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Civic Centres	1,482.0	494.0	494.0	494.0
2.	Social Welfare	3,811.0	1,864.0	973.5	973.5
	Total	5,293.0	2,358.0	1,467.5	1,467.5

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: SOCIAL WELFARE

Statement No. 2 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	INTERNAL SOURCE						FOREIGN SOURCE			
		Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Civic Centres	1,482.0	—	331.0	—	276.0	607.0	875.0	—	—	875.0
2.	Social Welfare	3,811.0	—	3,022.0	—	—	3,022.0	789.0	—	—	789.0
	Total	5,293.0	—	3,353.0	—	276.0	3,629.0	1,664.0	—	—	1,664.0

Statement No. 3 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	INTERNAL SOURCE						FOREIGN SOURCE			
		Outlay 1971 (3)	Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Civic Centres	491.0	—	110.0	—	92.0	202.0	292.0	—	—	292.0
2.	Social Welfare	1,864.0	—	1,601.0	—	—	1,601.0	263.0	—	—	263.0
	Total	2,358.0	—	1,711.0	—	92.0	1,803.0	555.0	—	—	555.0

Statement No. 4 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	INTERNAL SOURCE						FOREIGN SOURCE			
		Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Civic Centres	988.0	—	221.0	—	184.0	405.0	583.0	—	—	583.0
2.	Social Welfare	1,947.0	—	1,421.0	—	—	1,421.0	526.0	—	—	526.0
	Total	2,935.0	—	1,642.0	—	184.0	1,826.0	1,109.0	—	—	1,109.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: LABOUR AND TRAINING

Statement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Management and Training Institute	2,970.2	431.3	1,428.8	1,110.1
2.	SIPA	8,587.3	3,241.6	3,096.6	2,249.1
3.	Manpower Survey	94.0	52.0	42.0	—
	Total	11,651.5	3,724.9	4,567.4	3,359.2

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE. DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: LABOUR AND TRAINING

Statement No. 2

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE					FOREIGN SOURCE			
			Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Manag. and Training Institute	2,970.0	594.7		—		594.7	2,375.5		—	2,375.5
2.	S I P A	8,587.3	1,376.3	—	—	—	1,376.3	7,211.0	—	—	7,211.0
3.	Manpower Survey	94.0	94.0	—	—	—	94.0	—	—	—	—
	Total	11,651.5	2,065.0	—	—	—	2,065.0	9,586.5	—	—	9,586.5

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE					FOREIGN SOURCE			
			Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Manag. and Training Institute	431.3	74.3	—	—	—	74.3	356.9	—	—	356.9
2.	S I P A	3,241.6	458.8	—	—	—	458.8	2,782.8	—	—	2,782.8
3.	Manpower Survey	52.0	52.0	—	—	—	52.0	—	—	—	—
	Total	3,724.9	585.1	—	—	—	585.1	3,139.7	—	—	3,139.7

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE					FOREIGN SOURCE			
			Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Manag. and Training Institute	2,538.9	520.4	—	—	—	520.4	2,018.5	—	—	2,018.5
2.	S I P A	5,345.7	917.5	—	—	—	917.5	4,428.2	—	—	4,428.2
3.	Manpower Survey	42.0	42.0	—	—	—	42.0	—	—	—	—
	Total	7,926.6	1,479.9				1,479.9	6,446.7			6,446.7

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED
Sector: STATISTICS AND CARTOGRAPHY

Statement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Census of Villages. Wells and Nomadic groups	15	15	—	—
2.	Pilot Studies for Censuses	176	—	176	—
3.	Survey of Business Household Survey	159	49	61	49
4.	Survey of Business Establishments	69	23	23	23
5	Regional Statistical Offices	554	132	211	211
6.	Central Statistical Office	359	117	121	121
7.	Census fo Population	6,687	—	—	6,687
	Statistics Total	8,019	336	592	7,091
8.	Preparation for Topographical Mapping	70	—	70	—
9.	Preliminary Projects for Vertical and Horizontal control	105	—	—	105
10.	Centralisation of Mapping Units	245	245	—	—
	Cartography — Total	420	245	70	—
	Sector — Total	8,439	581	662	7,196

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: STATISTICS AND CARTOGRAPHY

Statement No. 2 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Statistics	8,019.0	7,893.0	—	—	—	7,893.0	126.0	—	—	126.0
2.	Cartography	420.0	420.0	—	—	—	420.0	—	—	—	—
	Total	8,439.0	8,313.0	—	—	—	8,313.0	126.0	—	—	126.0

Statement No. 3 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Statistics	336.0	336.0	—	—	—	336.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Cartography	245.0	245.0	—	—	—	245.0	—	—	—	—
	Total	581.0	581.0	—	—	—	581.0	—	—	—	—

Statement No. 4 (So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Statistics	7,683.0	7,557.0	—	—	—	7,557.0	126.0	—	—	126.0
2.	Cartography	175.0	175.0	—	—	—	175.0	—	—	—	—
	Total	7,858.0	7,732.0	—	—	—	7,732.0	126.0	—	—	126.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: TOURISM

Statement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Reconstruction of Juba Hotel	13,000.0	13,000.0	—	—
2.	Survey of Touristic Potential	500.0	—	500.0	—
	Total	13,500.0	13,000.0	500.0	—

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: TOURISM

Statement No. 2

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Reconstruction of Juba Hotel	13,000.0	3,000.0	—	—	10.000.0	13,000.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Survey of Touristic Potential	500.0	—	—	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	500.0
	Total	13,500.0	3,000.0	—	—	10,000.0	13,000.0	500.0	—	—	500.0

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Reconstruction of Juba Hotel	13,000.0	3,000.0	—	—	10,000.0	13,000.0	—	—	—	—
2.	Survey of Touristic Potential	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	13,000.0	3,000.0	—	—	10,000.0	13,000.0	—	—	—	—

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Reconstruction of Juba Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Survey of Touristic Potential	500.0	—	—	—	—	—	500.0	—	—	500.0
	Total	500.0						500.0			500.0

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973

PROPOSED OUTLAY PHASED

Sector: INFORMATION

Statement No. 1

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	1971-1973 (3)	1971 (4)	1972 (5)	1973 (6)
1.	Hargeisa Radio	4,210.0	—	—	4,210.0
2.	Film Studio & Mobile Cinema	2,990.0	2,900.0	—	—
3.	Overhead Cables	100.0	—	—	100.0
4.	Transmitting Stations	800.0	—	800.0	—
	Total	8,010.0	2,900.0	800.0	4,310.0

Inferior quality of the original.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1971-1973
SOURCE OF FINANCE: DETAILS OF SOURCE
Sector: INFORMATION

Statement No. 2

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Hargeisa Radio (Over-hauling)	4,210.0	—	—	—	—	—	4,210.0	—	—	4,210.0
2.	Film Studio and Mobile Cinema	2,900.0	—	—	—	—	—	2,900.0	—	—	2,900.0
3.	Overhead connecting cables and Emergency Studio	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—
4.	Transmitting Stations	800.0	—	—	—	—	—	800.0	—	—	800.0
	Total	8,010.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	7,910.0	—	—	7,910.0

Statement No. 3

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1971 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Film Studio and Mobile Cinema	2,900.0	—	—	—	—	—	2,900.0	—	—	2,900.0

Statement No. 4

(So. Sh. '000)

Sl. No. (1)	PROJECTS (2)	Outlay 1972-1973 (3)	INTERNAL SOURCE Central Gov't (4)	Local Gov't (5)	Auton. Agenc. (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	FOREIGN SOURCE Grants (9)	Loans (10)	Suppliers credit (11)	Total (12)
1.	Hargeisa Radio	4,210.0	—	—	—	—	—	4,210.0	—	—	4,210.0
2.	Overhead Cables	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—
3.	Transmitting Stations	800.0	—	—	—	—	—	800.0	—	—	800.0
	Total	5,110.0	100.0				100.0	5,010.0		—	5,010.0

Inferior quality of the original.